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Administration Report
PUNJAB.

1910-11

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PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

1910-1911.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1910-1911.

LAHORE:
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REPORT

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FOR

1910-11.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(The "year" throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1911. At the heading of each chapter, with the exception of chapter I, a reference is given to the departmental reports which contain details of the subjects dealt with. The "year" of the present report is for each such subject the year mentioned in the title of the departmental report so referred to. In general it may be said that the "year" in chapters I, IV, V, VII, VIII and IX means the financial year ending 31st March 1911, in chapter II it is the revenue year ending 30th September 1910, and in chapters III and VI it is the calendar year ending 31st December 1910.

The Administration Report for 1901-02 was a decennial report, and as such contained many sections of permanent interest to which reference may be necessary in order to understand the working of the Administration; under the orders of the Government of India these sections are not repeated each year, but a reference is given to them in their place in the several chapters of part II of this report.

Except where otherwise stated, the Punjab in this report refers to the Punjab as at present constituted.)

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Personnel of the administration.

1. Sir Louis William Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I., held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES.

Political.

2. The Maharaja of Patiala was on the 3rd November 1910 formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto, who visited the State for the purpose. The new Khanpur-Chachran feeder line in Bahawalpur was opened by His Honour Sir Louis Dane in February. The line is 22 miles in length, and is likely to be of great value to the State, which provided the funds for its construction. A Council of three was appointed by the Raja of Nabha to assist him in the administration. On the application of the Raja of Mandi an officer of the Indian Civil Service was lent to the State, for employment as Settlement Officer. Disturbances were at one time threatened in the Rohru tahsil of the Bashahr State, but steps were taken to deal with the ringleaders and tranquillity was restored. Rana Gyan Chand of Jubbal died in April 1910 and was succeeded by his half-brother, Baghat Chand.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

3. Agricultural conditions throughout the year 1910-11 were favourable, though somewhat less so than in the previous twelve months. The health of the people was good, apart from a recrudescence of plague.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

4. The revenue year 1909-10 was one of the most prosperous of recent times. The monsoon broke early, and rain was well and evenly distributed until the middle of September. The later rainfall was deficient in the Rawalpindi division, but elsewhere it minimised the effects of the comparatively dry winter which followed. Both harvests were consequently good, the kharif being estimated at 21 per cent. above the quinquennial average, while the area sown in the rabi was 19 per cent. above the normal. The total matured area of the Province was 25½ million acres, which is 16 per cent. above the average of the past five years.

The current land revenue demand was accordingly collected almost in its entirety. The collections of outstanding arrears were satisfactory. At the close of the previous year the arrears stood at Rs. 38¾ lakhs. Of this Rs. 23 lakhs were collected during the past year, Rs. 7¾ lakhs were remitted, and Rs. 7¾ lakhs remain suspended. The heavy arrears in the Delhi division were nearly wiped out.

An amendment of the statement of coercive processes has been carried out, and a further improvement recently suggested will distinguish between processes issued and those actually executed. Resort to compulsion is comparatively rare, and additional evidence is thereby afforded of the lightness of our assessments, if indeed such evidence were needed in view of the statistics of incidence, which show that the land revenue falls on the cultivated area of the Province at the rate of Re. 1-1-8 per acre, and on the population at the rate of Re. 1-8-4 per head.

The fluctuating land revenue demand increased by a lakh of rupees and stood at Rs. 54 lakhs, of which only Rs. 15,000 remained uncollected. In deference to the wishes of revenue-payers, fluctuating assessments have been replaced by fixed assessments in Karnal and Rohtak.

The increase of nearly one lakh in revenue assignments is due mainly to revisions of assessment. The consolidation of *jagirs* by the acceptance of the rule of integral descent proceeds slowly, and many large assignees do not seem yet to have realised the advantages which the rule secures.

Survey.

5. Three survey parties were at work in the Punjab, and good progress was made with the revision of the 1 inch topographical sheets of the north-western districts of the Province. It is especially important, now that fixed boundaries have been laid along the Punjab rivers, to have reliable data given from which to relay any boundary which may temporarily disappear. These data can best be supplied by the Survey Department, which has been asked to furnish estimates of the cost and the time likely to be taken in carrying out this riverain survey.

Settlements.

6. Eight districts were under settlement during the year, and in three of them—Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi—operations were concluded. The progress made both in re-measurement and re-assessment was highly satisfactory.

The rapidity with which the Ludhiana settlement is being completed received special commendation. The reduction in the cost of settlements, consequent on the shortening of the settlement period, by avoiding remeasurement where possible is equally satisfactory, while the saving in harassment to the people is a great gain. A further simplification of the map revision is being worked out, and an interesting attempt is being made in Gujrat to bring the maps and records up to date before settlement operations begin. *Killabandi,* that is to say, the demarcation of rectangular fields of uniform area, is becoming increasingly popular, even in old districts, where canal irrigation is introduced. The inauguration of three new settlements in the autumn of 1910 relieved to a great extent the pressure among the subordinate settlement staff.

Land Records.

7. The marked increase in the number of patwaris who belong to agricultural tribes is satisfactory, though it is doubtless due in part to the inclusion of Gaur Brahmans in this category. The percentage of patwaris who have passed the Middle School examination continues to increase slowly but steadily, and now stands at 44 as compared with 35 six years ago.

The fact that only 12 patwaris out of 8,797 were promoted to kanungo indicates that more regard should be paid to the orders of Government that two posts of kanungo out of every three should be given to patwaris.

Colonies.

8. Once more it was a year of almost unbroken prosperity in the Punjab Colonies. On the Chenab, although allotments on any considerable scale have long been complete, the cultivated area rose by some 50,000 acres, and the area sown for all harvests exceeded the area allotted by 115,000 acres, or 8 per cent. The percentage allowed for failed crops was 7·66 per cent., which means in effect that the Chenab Colony has matured an acre of crop for every acre allotted. It was never contemplated that more than 75 per cent. of the area should be irrigated in both harvests, and the original scheme was for 66 per cent. only. The extensive and heavy irrigation is causing some apprehension as to water-logging, especially in the upper part of the Colony, where the water level has risen from 60 feet to 30 feet. The vagaries of *kallar*, the vernacular name of the soda salts which render soil sterile, still defy the experts. In the Toba Tek Singh tahsil, where *kallar* was so apparent at allotment, it has largely disappeared, while in other localities, both in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies, canal water seems to produce it. In the Jhelum Colony the continued success of the horse-breeding scheme is gratifying. If excessive sub-division of holdings can be prevented, the formation of a strong class of horse-breeding farmers, with the knowledge and the interest necessary to breed young stock, is not an impossible ideal. The success of the market towns in all the colonies is—with the unfortunate exception of Shah Jiwana—uninterrupted. The large amount of sovereigns in circulation in parts of the Colony is also high testimony to the activity of trade and the prosperity of the colonists.

Land Alienation Act.

9. Fresh light has been thrown on the important subject of land-ownership and land-transfers by the preparation of statistics in a new form. The figures show that 62 per cent. of the mortgagees of land in the Province holding 53 per cent. of the area mortgaged are themselves members of agricultural tribes. During the year under report the total area

redeemed from mortgage was 415,000 acres and the area mortgaged was 310,000 acres. For these areas the money paid was 2 crores and 2½ crores, respectively. Better testimony of the increased value of land could hardly be desired.

PROTECTION.

Legislative Council.

10. The Bills introduced included among others a *Municipal* Bill, a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, a Colonies Bill, and a Bill to establish village panchayats.

Two Acts, one to amend the Punjab Laws Act and one *dealing* with the Law of Arbitration in the Punjab, received the assent of the Governor-General in Council.

Police.

11. The total number of cognizable cases, though exhibiting a slight increase as compared with last year, was less than in any of the four preceding years except 1909. The large increase, however, in the more serious classes of offences gives rise to some anxiety. How far the increase in violent crime is due to strong drink is a matter on which opinion varies, but there appears to be very little doubt that the connection of drink with serious crime is one of the greatest dangers which threatens Punjab social life.

A more gratifying feature of the year is the recognition by Magistrates and Police alike that delays in procedure are largely responsible for the difficulties experienced in securing convictions. Special efforts have been made in Ferozepore to deal promptly with murder cases, and in Lahore a system has been introduced whereby the witnesses are produced at the time of the presentation of the police charge sheet before the Magistrate, and the courts devote the first three hours of the day to the trial of the cases as they are so presented.

It is satisfactory to record that all the Deputy Inspectors-General are agreed that year by year the police are getting more assistance from the general public, and that rewards on this account are being bestowed on the latter with greater liberality. The superior educational qualifications and social standing of the men now being recruited for the posts of Deputy Superintendent, Inspector and Sub-Inspector are matters for congratulation.

Criminal Justice.

12. The main features of the year were the increase in the more serious classes of offences, as already noted, and the growing lawlessness of the Central Punjab districts, as evinced by the increase of violent crime.

The small increase in the number of cases dismissed summarily under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, is so far satisfactory, but sufficient use is still not made of this section and of section 250, dealing with frivolous and vexatious complaints.

The difficulty of securing convictions in cases connected with women, which in several districts show a continued rise in numbers, is commented upon by more than one District Magistrate. To make women punishable under section 498, Indian Penal Code, as is provided by the Frontier Regulation in the case of adultery, is a solution which finds favour with many.

13. The outstanding features of the jail administration in the province during the year have been the further progress made towards the concentration of prisoners entailing the closing of the Simla jail and the conversion of those at Amritsar, Karnal, Hoshiarpur and Gujrat into subsidiary jails; the concentration of adolescents in the Lahore district jail, with its improved system on modern lines of reformation of character; and, thirdly, the reorganization of establishments with improved pay and prospects, which has had an instant and most gratifying effect in removing the discontent which was widespread, and in inducing a good stamp of recruit to come forward for service. Prisons.

The accounts of the expenditure during the year are satisfactory and bear evidence of the care bestowed in this direction. The net cost of maintaining prisoners has fallen from Rs. 66 to Rs. 58 per head or less than Rs. 5 per mensem. Five-eighths of the reduction is due to the lower prices of food-grains.

14. The number of original regular cases instituted fell from 210,894 in the previous year to 190,237, or much the same figure as in 1908. It is gratifying that the number of such cases disposed of exceeded the fresh institutions by over 12,000. The all-round outturn of work, including regular and miscellaneous original cases and appeals, increased from 568 cases per officer in 1909 to 602 in the year now under report. Civil Justice.

The report of the Hon'ble Judges on the working of the Insolvency, Guardian and Wards Acts is not very encouraging. It is premature to criticise the former measure, but it would appear that in this province at any rate a declaration of insolvency is mainly sought as the readiest means of escaping from a creditor. No social stigma attaches to the filing of a petition or the obtaining of a declaration, and a careful watching of the working of the Act seems to be necessary. As regards the Guardian and Wards Act, it is clear that there is much difficulty in checking the accounts periodically submitted, and any measures whereby local inspections of estates could be carried out by Munsifs and Subordinate Judges would be welcome. Complaints as to the working of the subordinate establishment—the bailiff and the process-server—are made by several officers. It is perhaps chimerical to hope for much improvement. Still it is something that out of 153,134 applications for executions disposed of 65,292 were successful in whole or in part, and out of a total value of decrees in execution of Rs. 1,68,46,460, Rs. 45,29,609 were actually realized.

15. The most noticeable feature of this year's report, which is a triennial one referring to the years 1908—10, is the evidence it gives of the general tendency for land, both rural and urban, to rise in value. In the triennium ending 1907, 73,402 instruments of sale of the value of over Rs. 100, were registered, and the gross value was Rs. 5,89,71,758. The corresponding figures for the past three years are 79,374 and Rs. 7,94,54,170. For the first time separate figures have been given for agricultural and town lands, and it is interesting to find that nearly half of the registered sales and over a quarter of the mortgages fall under the second head. Registration.

The increasing confidence in mutation procedure would appear to continue. In the case of optional registrations relating to lands of value less than Rs. 100, the three years under report show a fall of 31 per cent. as

compared with the returns for the previous triennium. In 11 years the number of optional registrations of deeds relating to immoveable property has fallen from 43,871 to 4,909.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District boards.

16. The history of the Punjab district boards during the year 1910-11 was uneventful, perhaps even more so than usual. Elections fail to rouse any great interest and are more often than not uncontested. It is in contemplation, however, to allow the district boards to elect members for the Punjab Legislative Council, and, if this is possible, it may give the necessary stimulus to induce leading men to serve actively on these bodies. The number of meetings shows an improvement, and the attendance of members is fair.

The removal of two members from the Multan board for non-attendance at meetings is a salutary measure which might be imitated elsewhere. The working of the boards is generally described as satisfactory. Resolutions were over-ruled in two petty cases only. There are still remarkable differences in the opinions held by District Officers as to the usefulness of the boards. Reports from Hoshiarpur, Delhi and Gurdaspur testify to the interest taken by the members in the execution of local projects concerning their own neighbourhood and in discussions of schemes affecting the agricultural interest, while the Deputy Commissioners of Jhelum and Attock remark upon the difficulties of giving the members any responsibility. These conflicting reports from neighbouring districts only confirm the view that ordinarily the successful delegation of powers and functions to non-officials depends for its success almost entirely on the personality of the District Officers and the interest which they take in fostering a spirit of local self-reliance and helpfulness. The formation of sub-committees is extending. Every district has now a Finance Sub-Committee. Agricultural Sub-Committees are also reported to be doing good work, and in some districts general sub-committees formed for tahsils are relieving the boards of some of their functions. This devolution of district board work is the most promising feature in many of the district reports.

The gross income of the boards for the year was Rs. 51,87,000 and their total expenditure Rs. 49,35,000. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose slightly from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 0-2-6. The payment of Government grants at the beginning, instead of at the end of the financial year, has now been sanctioned, and should relieve the boards from the necessity of overdrawal.

Municipalities.

17. The reports from all the divisions, except the Delhi division, show that little interest is taken in municipal elections. The opinion is, however, expressed by one District Officer that the fact that there are not many actual contests does not show want of interest or absence of emulation. The contest, the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala believes, goes on privately until the candidate, who has no chance of success, retires rather than face the poll. It is still the fact that in the Northern Punjab at any rate it is a greater honour to be nominated than to be elected. In the southern part of the province things are rather different. In Jagraon the contest was so keen as to lead to a riot. Great keenness was displayed at Delhi, Ambala, Jagadhri and Sadhaura. In Palwal 92 per cent. of the voting strength came to the poll. Sectional representation has now been extended to Wazirabad, though not

without protest from the rest of the community. This form of representation, where it exists, may be regarded as still on its trial. The committees in the large towns met regularly and frequently. Among the minor municipalities very few held less than the prescribed number of meetings. The attendance at meetings was generally good though in Ferozepore seven meetings and in Chiniot three were adjourned for lack of a quorum.

The working of the committees has been generally satisfactory. Sub-committees are extending their sphere of activity and usefulness, relieving the general committee of much routine work, supervising various branches of executive work and preparing business for the general committee. The proceedings of committees were rarely over-ruled, though the intervention and counsel of the Deputy Commissioner is often required to moderate personalities. Party-feeling runs very high in one or two municipalities—Bhera, Kalanaur, Nakodar, and even in Lahore.

The possibility of abolishing octroi has again been under the consideration of Government, but the practical objections to its abolition in favour of direct taxation are at present very strong, though it may be feasible in some municipalities to replace it by a terminal tax. In notified areas house or profession taxes are generally imposed in lieu of octroi, but are not popular. In this country the size and quality of the houses do not vary with the means of their occupants, and rent is often regulated more by custom than competition; while an objection to profession taxes is that the successful and unsuccessful traders are taxed at the same rate. In short, the problem of financing expenditure in small towns is yet to be solved. The working of octroi has been easy and uneventful, but the percentage of establishment charges to gross income varies largely and unaccountably. In Gurdaspur it is 34 per cent. and in Ludhiana only 5 per cent. The general health of municipal towns has been good throughout the year. The experiment of providing whole-time Health Officers in Lahore, Amritsar and Simla is proving successful. Large drainage schemes are beyond the capacity of the smaller towns, but are being pushed in Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

Agricultural Department.

18. The year has not been marked by any new departure, either in the organization of the Agricultural Department or the scope of its activities. The new agricultural station at Gurdaspur, which was opened last year, has taken almost all the Deputy Director's time and attention, and valuable results should be obtained there in due course. The pay and prospects of the agricultural staff have been improved and the cadres increased in various directions.

The Punjab Agricultural College is now in the third year of its existence. There are 30 students in their first year, and 35 are pursuing the second or third year's course. The report of the Principal shows that the senior students are making great progress, both in technical and scientific attainments. The readiness of the students to work with their own hands on the farm is very satisfactory, and indicates a real desire to acquire a practical working knowledge of scientific agriculture.

The classification of wheat is still going on, and it will be some years before the many different wheats of the Punjab are correctly classified. The reduction of the American cottons to six, which are being tried on larger areas, before being recommended to cultivators, is a definite advance. The experiments with nitrate of lime are interesting and important. If large electrical works are started in the Punjab it should be possible to manufacture this valuable fertiliser at a cost which will bring it well within the means of the peasant farmers. Well-boring experiments are giving useful results in some parts of the province.

Veterinary Department.

19. It is clear that the progress of the Veterinary College has been seriously hampered by lack of space and will be retarded until the college is removed to a suitable site where sufficient accommodation can be provided. Equally important is the augmentation of the teaching staff, and proposals in this behalf are under consideration. Even allowing for the disabilities under which the college at present labours, it is disappointing to read in the examiners' report that the students generally are lacking in practical knowledge, which is after all the first essential for a veterinary practitioner. The percentage of passes in the final class is 69 as against 64 in 1910. In view of the criticism of the examiners, it is to be hoped that the standard of practical knowledge, required for a pass, will be strictly maintained.

There is a steady increase in the number of veterinary dispensaries, which now number 102. The increasing confidence of the people in these institutions is shown by the average daily attendance, which has risen since last year from 12·95 to 16, and the daily average of fresh cases, which has risen from 5·8 to 7·5. The increase in the number of cases treated at dispensaries, and the corresponding decrease in the number of cases treated on tour, is not in favour of the peripatetic operator, and it appears that once a veterinary dispensary is established in each tahsil the touring of veterinary assistants might with advantage be curtailed.

Loans to Agriculturists.

20. Advances under the Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 3,31,000, and were naturally small in a year of prosperity. It is hoped that in course of time co-operative credit will largely take the place of direct aid from Government.

The present state of the loan account throughout the province is an appropriate opportunity for the introduction of the greatly simplified system of accounts contained in the new Loans Circular which issued in September last. If revenue accountants are adequately instructed in the use of the new system when the work is comparatively light, much confusion will be avoided in times of scarcity and heavy advances.

Co-operative credit societies.

21. It is now five years since co-operative credit became prominent in the Punjab. In that period the number of societies has risen to over one thousand with an average membership of 59 and a working capital of 28½ lakhs of rupees. In fact the co-operative movement has reached a stage at which the initial difficulties have been overcome, problems of organisation have been solved and the movement launched on a course which bids fair to revolutionise the agricultural economy of the Punjab.

Though the extensión of the co-operative movement to fresh districts is gratifying, there is no doubt that consolidation rather than extension is the object to be kept in view, for some years to come. At the same time it must be recognised that it is impossible to refuse requests from fresh centres for

assistance in forming banks; and the example of Sialkot, where 14 moribund societies have given place in a single year to 58 flourishing banks, shows that there are still worlds to be conquered.

The working of the rural societies has been smooth and uneventful. Indeed it is most remarkable that in a province so prone to litigation as the Punjab one district only should have invoked the aid of the law courts. The large increase in deposits by non-members is perhaps the most notable feature in the year's working. These have increased from Rs. 1,61,000 to Rs. 4,19,000, that is to say, by 260 per cent., and a considerable amount has been deposited by money-lenders.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that several banks are financing their own inspectors and sub-inspectors. The exact position and status of these private employés is a question of some difficulty, but it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the glamour of Government service will not be indispensable to the position of an inspector of banks.

The formation of four co-operative societies for weavers and one general industrial co-operative society is a most encouraging feature, and it is hoped that this phase of the movement will with a little careful attention develope rapidly.

Prices.

22. Except in the case of cotton, wheat and rape-seed, harvest prices were considerably lower than in 1910. Cotton attained to a record price; wheat was only slightly cheaper than in the previous year: the somewhat poor rape crops and European demand resulted in a marked rise in prices.

Weather and Crops.

23. The monsoon of 1910 was at first intermittent, and was not fully established until August. There was at no time, however, any serious deficiency, and the results were generally favourable. The final August rains in the north and west of the province were in most places sufficiently heavy to make up for the dryness of September. There was an abnormal fall of rain in October in the Delhi division, which did some damage to the cotton and millets, but led to large rabi sowings. The winter rains were abundant in January and the season progressed very favourably till March, which was excessively wet and cloudy, and affected the wheat crops adversely. The sugarcane was damaged by frost. The area sown, though rather over a million acres below the normal for the autumn crop, was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions above it for the spring crop. Thus the year was a prosperous one, but inferior to its predecessor, and in popular opinion more markedly inferior than the statistics show.

FORESTS.

General.

24. There has been practically no change in the area administered by the Forest Department in the Punjab during the year 1910-11. The small area disforested will be required for colonisation. It would be well, however, if a clearer definition of forest areas could be adopted so that the distinction between waste land, barren of high trees, and "forests" in the European sense should no longer be obscured. Such a classification would be of great assistance to Government when forming an estimate of the comparative importance of forest divisions and would give a clearer conspectus of the tree-bearing areas of the Punjab.

The adoption of the group system of regeneration involves a general revision of working plans in the hill divisions. It is to be hoped that it will be found possible to carry out this revision with the existing staff.

The amount of timber removed by departmental agency is steadily decreasing, and forest officers should now have sufficient time for their proper work. If the timber leases are given with due precaution to firms of standing, it should be possible to leave them to exploit the forests with a minimum of official interference.

The conflict between the pastoral demands of the people and the scientific conservation of the forests grows yearly more acute. The breeding of sheep, goats and cattle is becoming more and more a profitable and popular industry, while Government is devoting money to the improvement of cattle and sheep. The question of providing adequate grazing must be faced, and is the most pressing question for the Conservator to consider. In Kangra and Kulu, where perhaps the grazing industry is most prosperous, and the grazing question is most urgent, the Financial Commissioner and the Conservator are taking concerted action towards its solution.

ARBORICULTURE.

Arboriculture.

25. The total extensions effected during the period 1908-09 to 1910-11 by planting in avenues, groves and plantations under the management of the District Boards, the Irrigation Department, and the Provincial Divisions of the Public Works Department were as follows:—Avenues, 1,775 miles; groves, 43 acres; plantations, 2,280 acres. Except in the case of groves—a small item—the amount of work done does not compare well with that done in the previous triennium when the figures were 2,737, 34 and 3,130 respectively. Seeing that establishment charges have increased by Rs. 1,06,255 during the three years, better results should have been obtained. It should, however, be noted that charges on maintenance of existing avenues have increased by Rs. 1,98,197, and this branch of the work, which does not show up in the statistics, appears to have received due attention. An attempt has been made to give a valuation of the standing timber in the triennial report, but difficulty was experienced in many districts in arriving at a satisfactory method of making the valuations, and the returns are not complete. Programmes of arboricultural operations have been drawn up for nearly all districts, and generally speaking they have been carried out as far as practicable.

The revenue from all sources was Rs. 12,43,193 and the total expenditure Rs. 20,45,610. The deficit was borne in almost equal shares by the District Boards and the Irrigation Department.

MANUFACTURES.

26. The total number of factories in the Punjab rose by 3 to 262. Cotton-ginning factories continue to multiply; there are 191 of them, an increase of 15 on the previous year.

Most of the factories of this description worked short time owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the cotton crops. The scheme for a cotton seed oil refinery mentioned in last year's report is still under consideration.

The sanitary conditions are generally reported as satisfactory save in the case of latrines. These are generally dirty and neglected. The health of the operatives is, however, generally stated to be good. More attention might well be paid to an adequate supply of drinking water. Wages continue to rise, the increase being much more marked in the case of unskilled than skilled labour.

TRADE.

27. The year 1910-11 was, from the farmer's point of view, almost completely successful. Prices were, however, generally lower than in the preceding year. Raw cotton was an exception, the price being (for cleaned cotton) some Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a maund higher owing to the shortage in the American and Egyptian crops. Internal Trade.

Exports amounted to 50,299,736 maunds, representing a money value of Rs. 25,43,82,426, and imports to 42,340,721 maunds, worth Rs. 26,62,99,310.

The imports are the largest on record. The exports are recovering; but in weight they do not approach the figures of the two great years 1906–08, when the exports of wheat were so unusually large. The fall in prices is reflected in the smallness of the rise in the value of exports as compared with their rise in weight. Excluding gold coin, the principal items of increase under imports were piece-goods, Foreign (+ 33 lakhs of rupees) and Indian (+ 37 lakhs), and "Other iron manufactures including hardware and cutlery" (+ 29 lakhs), and refined sugar (+ 37 lakhs). All these increases may be ascribed to the prosperity of the people of the province.

The import of gold coin went up by 204 lakhs of rupees, while the imports of silver coin and bullion dropped by 124 lakhs of rupees. There were 280 lakhs of rupees in gold coin, 142 lakhs of rupees in silver bullion and 4 lakhs of rupees in silver coin more in the Punjab at the close of the year than there were at the beginning.

The exports of wheat are greater in weight than last year by 23 lakhs of maunds, but less in value by 126½ lakhs of rupees. From April till July 1910 exports were small, and both cultivators and dealers were holding up their stocks in anticipation of a rise in prices. The price then rose and exports became brisk and remained so for the rest of the year.

28. Imports from Southern and Western Afghanistan show a substantial increase of over Rs. 70,000 in value. This is nearly all in fruits, vegetables and ghi, and may be attributed to high prices in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Exports show an increase of Rs. 25,000. This is visible mainly on European piece-goods, rice, sugar and manufactured leather articles, and seems to point to a higher standard of living among the tribesmen. Imports from Ladakh, though they decreased in weight, shew an increase in value of Rs. 32,000. Exports have risen by half a lakh. Indian tea has increased by over Rs. 11,000, owing, it is said, to a rise in prices in Tibet. While imports into Chinese Tibet show little variation, exports are better by Rs. 48,000. More than half of the increase is in silver. It would be more satisfactory if tea took its place. Trans-Frontier Trade.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

29. With a net increase of 13 the number of companies has risen to 149. The total nominal capital is 580 lakhs, and the total paid up capital 185 lakhs. The number of new benefit societies of the kind hitherto most

plentiful in Madras, a monthly contribution to which secures a lump payment at marriage or death, and the stability of which is more than questionable, is probably an anticipation of expected legislation, and shows the urgency of safeguarding the interests of those who insure in such companies.

Public Works.

30. The total outlay for the year amounted to 48½ lakhs of rupees, 40½ lakhs of which were spent on Provincial Civil Works. Of the latter sum Rs. 13,34,000 were expended on Civil buildings, Rs. 14,56,000 on Communications and Rs. 3,50,000 on Miscellaneous improvements. The administrative changes during the year included the abolition of the Ferozepore division, the 3rd sub-division of the Lahore division, and the Gurdaspur sub-division, the work being distributed among other charges. Rasul, at the head-works of the Jhelum Canal, has been selected as the site for the new Engineering College, which is intended eventually to accommodate one hundred students. The location of a college, otherwise than at a large centre of population, is an experiment in the Punjab, though a precedent is being set in Bengal, and the Roorkee College is a success.

Railways.

31. Another marked rise in the receipts of the North-Western Railway brought up its total net earnings to 251 lakhs of rupees. This was mainly due to heavy export traffic consequent on good harvests. Several important works were completed during the year, including the new carriage and wagon shops at Lahore and two new bridges over the Beas and Sutlej. The length of open line in 1910 amounted to 4,772 miles.

Irrigation.

32. The area irrigated by the Punjab Canals—Imperial, Provincial and Native States—was 7,227,042 acres, or 135,303 acres above the average of the previous three years.

The vast extent of the operations of the Irrigation Department in this province may be estimated from the fact that, including expenditure on works under construction, the total capital outlay on works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept amounted at the end of 1910-11 to over 11 millions sterling, and the net profit obtained, after paying working expenses and interest, came to £697,661. The net profit on the working of the Lower Chenab Canal reached the phenomenal figure of 28·66 per cent. excluding interest charges, or 25·39 per cent. including such charges. The Great Triple Project, comprising the Upper Chenab, Upper Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals, is now well on its way to completion; the outlay on this scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,80,123, bringing the total expenditure to date up to Rs. 5,06,51,020.

Revenue and Expenditure.

33. The revenue raised in the province amounted to Rs. 7,31,55,000, or Rs. 4,96,000 less than in 1909-10. Detailed figures are given in section 36. The collections under the head *Land Revenue* decreased by 16·25 lakhs and those under *Irrigation* by 3·75 lakhs. In both cases, however, the receipts were considerably in excess of the figures for 1908-09.

There was a remarkable rise in the receipts from *Excise*, which amounted to nearly 57 lakhs of rupees as against 43¼ lakhs in 1909-10.

The increase is mainly under still-head duty on country spirits ($5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), and vend fees for country spirit ($5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs).

Forest receipts were better by 1·85 lakhs and *Income Tax* collections by slightly over a lakh. The other main heads of revenue do not call for remark.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 4,36,01,000, or Rs. 24,07,000 more than in the previous year. The bulk of the increased expenditure was under the head of *Irrigation*, which accounts for Rs. 15,02 lakhs of the excess.

Nearly 3 lakhs more were spent both under *Police* and *Law and Justice* (*Courts*). The only heads under which a decreased expenditure has to be recorded were *Public Works, Revenue*, and *Political*.

CENSUS.

34. A census was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911, the results of which show the population of the Punjab to be 24,187,750, the population of the British districts being 19,974,956, and of the Native States 4,212,794. Since the last census the population of the British districts has decreased by 355,381, or 1·7 per cent., and of the Native States by 211,604, or 4·8 per cent. The decrease on the combined totals is 566,985, or 2·3 per cent.

With the exception of the first two years of the decade, and also of the year 1907-08, agricultural conditions were uniformly favourable. There was a large extension of irrigation in the canal colonies, and both here and in the dry western districts there was a marked increase in the area under cultivation. Prices of food-grains and cotton rose. The decade was thus one of considerable agricultural prosperity. Trade also was good, and railway communications have been greatly improved. On the other hand, except in the dry western districts, the state of the public health was deplorable. Plague was present throughout the decade, and was responsible in all for about two million deaths. Heavy as was the mortality from plague, it was barely half that from fevers. Malaria was terribly prevalent, especially in the irrigated tracts of the eastern and central districts. It was worst in 1908 and in the first three years of the decade. The losses from epidemics accordingly, more than outweighed the gains which might have been expected from the favourable conditions described above. A more detailed account of the census will be given in the report for next year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

35. Throughout the year climatic conditions were favourable, and the prices of food stuffs ruled slightly cheaper than in 1909. In spite of the late and heavy rainfall in the east, malaria was not severe in any part of the province.

During the year 1910 the birth-rate, which had fallen in 1909 to 35·1, rose once more to 42·7. The excess of male over female births continues. The highest birth-rate was in Lyallpur (79·9), while the low birth-rates in Ludhiana, Ambala, Gurgaon and Rohtak suggest that early recovery of their numbers is not to be looked for in these districts, the population of which exhibits a marked decline since the last census. The death-rate was 33·3, leaving a net gain of 9·4 per mille. In short, the year was unusually

healthy, marred only by a recrudescence of plague. A quarter of the total deaths in the province were of children below the age of one year. Any permanent reduction in the average death-rate of the Punjab must depend mainly on increased care of infant life.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

36. The report for this year deals with the triennium ending December 31st, 1910. The period was marked by no unusual features and was on the whole prosperous. In the matter of public health the malaria epidemic of 1908 is the principal calamity to record. Plague, though still an unsolved problem, did not cause in any of these three years the appalling mortality recorded in 1907.

From the point of view of the Medical Department the period abovementioned has been one of internal consolidation rather than of visible expansion. The number of dispensaries in the province shows an increase from 425 to 464. Of these 148 are departmental dispensaries. Dispensaries maintained by local funds have risen from 250 to 263.

The number of in-patients treated rose in 1908 and 1909, but fell slightly in 1910, when it stood at 75,202. The large proportion of the total admissions recorded at one town alone—namely Moga—illustrates the extent to which the usefulness of our dispensaries depends on the personality of the doctor.

The total number of out-patients was 13,166,224 as against 10,624,221 in the previous triennium. The decrease from 1908 to 1909 and again from 1909 to 1910 appears to be due to the comparative healthiness of the years in question.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the report is the notable increase in the number of operations performed, from an average of 187,682 in the period 1905—07 to 216,587. As usual, cataract and stone are the two principal operations performed.

The income of hospitals and dispensaries remains much about the same. Subscriptions from Indians have, however, risen from Rs. 24,195 in 1908 to Rs. 38,574 in 1910. This is a gratifying indication that well-to-do persons are beginning to realise their responsibilities towards the public,

Shortly after the death of King Edward VII a memorial scheme was propounded and, in response to the Lieutenant-Governor's appeals, it was resolved at a representative gathering held in Lahore on 30th July 1910 that, as a Punjab Memorial to his late Majesty, a new and enlarged Medical College should be built, and the attached hospitals—the Mayo, the Albert Victor and the Lady Aitchison—should be expanded and improved so as to form a great central institution for medical relief and instruction; and a Provincial Committee was appointed to carry out the scheme with the Hon'ble Sir Arthur H. S. Reid, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab, as President. The Executive Committee and Sub-Committees, appointed by the Provincial Committee, proceeded to work out the details, and a rough scheme was submitted to Government by the end of the year under report.

The aggregate expenditure on sites, buildings and equipment is expected to exceed 25 lakhs. By the 31st March 1911 contributions amounting to Rs. 13,88,354-6-0 had been promised, out of which Rs. 8,03,340-0-11

had been collected; while the Government of India gave a donation of 10 lakhs to the Memorial.

SANITATION.

37. The Sanitary Board has again been useful as a consultative body and has made grants-in-aid of various sanitary projects. But these fall far short of the annual sum placed at its disposal. This is not the fault of the Board, and it is understood that measures have been taken to obtain from the districts programmes of works which might be undertaken in the next four or five years. Among the more important allotments made during the year were Rs. 21,000 for the acquisition of swamps at Amritsar, and Rs. 10,000 for a combined municipal and cantonment water-supply at Dharmsala.

Sanction was accorded by the Public Works Department to some half dozen schemes, costing in the aggregate Rs. 2,58,775, which had previously received the approval of the Board. The most important of these was the Amritsar sewage disposal works, costing Rs. 1,08,828.

The increasing public interest in sanitary affairs is encouraging, while the progress made towards a complete system of pipe water-supply for the big towns of the Punjab cannot fail to have its effect on the public health.

EDUCATION.

38. Judged by the figures for school attendance the year was one of considerable progress, the total increase being 12,901 pupils in public institutions and 4,573 pupils in private schools. The proportional increase was greatest in high schools, where the number of pupils increased by nearly 10 per cent., and in Arts Colleges, where the increase exceeded 10 per cent. There was an addition of 6,024 pupils to the attendance rolls of Primary Schools. The increased attendance in High Schools and Arts Colleges has been accompanied by larger fee receipts, the total income from fees having exceeded that of the previous year by no less than Rs. 1,88,707. The present scale of fees does not appear to have operated in any degree as a deterrent.

Educational expenditure rose from Rs. 58,43,382 to Rs. 60,57,056. A number of district boards, however, appear to have made substantial reductions in their expenditure on education. In the western districts of Shahpur, Gujrat, Attock, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh, where *primâ facie* education has a good deal of ground to make up, reduction in expenditure is to be deprecated, especially if it affects Primary Schools. The scheme of systematically proportioning the Government grants to local expenditure has been sanctioned since the close of the year, a substantial addition being made to the total provincial expenditure on such grants-in-aid in order to facilitate the working of the scheme.

The number of pupils in recognized Gurmukhi schools and classes has risen from 1,756 to 2,038, but this latter total represents less than one in every hundred of the pupils in public institutions.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area and Climate.

(See pages 1—12 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 12—32 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See pages 32—35 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

4. Character of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 35—43 of the report for the year 1901-02 and the Punjab Settlement Manual.)

5 Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 44 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

6. Details of the last Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 45—53 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

7. Changes in the Administration.

Personnel of the administration.

1. Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

Administrative changes.

2. The Sharakpur tahsil was transferred with effect from 1st September 1910 from the Lahore to the Gujránwála district, and together with the Khángah Dográn tahsil was constituted into a new sub-division entitled the Sharakpur sub-division, with head-quarters at Shekhupura. The Sámpla tahsil of the Rohtak district was abolished on April 1st, 1910, and its area divided up among the three remaining tahsils of the district. A few additional villages were transferred from Montgomery to Lyallpur, bringing down the boundary of the latter district to the Deg stream.

3. The area of the province according to the latest returns is 97,209 square miles, its population is 19,962,165, and the land revenue collections 301¼ lakhs of rupees.

8. Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

4. The arrangements for the supervision of the Native States in the Punjab did not undergo any alteration in the year under report. The following

brief notices are inserted concerning special events of importance in the history of States during the year :—

PATIALA.

Area, 5,412 miles ; population, 1,407,659 ; gross revenue, Rs. 82,00,000 ; army and police 5,270 ; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat ; age of Chief, 20.

Administration.

5. The formal investiture of the Maharaja with full powers, which he had already enjoyed since September 1909, took place on November 3rd 1910, His Excellency Lord Minto visiting the State for the purpose. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was also present at the Darbar, and during his stay in the State opened a new wing of the Rajindar Hospital, which cost Rs. 50,000. Shortly after his investiture the Maharja abolished his Executive Committee, and appointed four ministers for Home, Foreign, Household and Military affairs, with the Hon'ble Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan as Chief Minister.

General.

6. Owing to the expense of the Investiture Darbar and other heavy items of expenditure the budget was exceeded, and there was an excess of expenditure over income.

The project for a small gauge railway from Patiála to Hissar has been dropped, and the Darbar is now considering other proposals for new lines, especially feeders for the Rájpura-Bhatinda line, which paid 9·6 per cent. on the past year's working.

The Mahindar College is in an excellent state of efficiency, and the Máharaja takes great interest in it. A chair of Economics has been created. Attention is also being paid to the extension of female education, and new rural schools, which will be free to all, are being started with a view to promoting primary education.

The seasons were fair, and both crops average. Apart from plague, the public health was good.

BAHAWALPUR.

Area, 15,000 square miles ; population, 780,641 ; gross revenue, Rs. 33,00,000 ; army and police, 1,665 ; race of Chief, Daudputra ; age of Chief, 6½.

Administration.

7. The administration remained in the hands of the Council of Regency, which continued to work satisfactorily.

General.

8. The finances of the State are on a sound footing, and there was an excess of income of above 2½ lakhs over expenditure. The latter included some 12 lakhs for the construction of the Khánpur-Chachran line, which was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th February 1911. The line is 22 miles in length, and should prove a notable acquisition to the resources of the State.

A drainage project for Baháwalpur town was sanctioned, after scrutiny by an officer of the Public Works Department, and in part carried out.

The State is still backward in education, but the College is prospering, and there are two good schools in Baháwalpur itself. The Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation stone of a new High School in February.

JIND.

Area, 1,259 square miles ; population, 271,728 ; gross revenue, Rs. 13,00,000 ; army and police, 1,739 ; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat ; age of Chief, 32.

General.

9. The rabi crop was very fair and the kharif was good except in a part of the Dádri tahsil. The cotton crop was a failure. The revenue was collected without difficulty.

The public health was fairly good; great efforts were made to combat plague,—by the destruction of rats, the opening up of ill-ventilated houses, and the evacuation of villages.

The financial position of the State is satisfactory, and the reserve rose to 14¼ lakhs.

Punjab Acts 1 of 1910 and 25 of 1867 were adopted in the State, and the possession of proscribed newspapers and other publications was made a cognizable offence.

Seven new co-operative credit societies were started, making 13 in all. These societies are doing useful work.

NABHA.

Area, 928 square miles; population, 248,887; gross revenue, Rs. 17,00,000; army and police, 2,480; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat; age of Chief, 67.

10. The Raja enjoyed fair health except for a month in the cold weather, when he had a serious attack of fever.

The Tikka Sahib was in England throughout the year.

There have been several changes in the administration, and a council of three has been formed to relieve the Raja of some of the burden of his work.

His Highness has started a company of boy-scouts who drill with great smartness, are given a little education, and are specially taught the desirability of being loyal, sober and truthful. It is hoped that in time they will furnish recruits for the Imperial Service Regiment.

KAPURTHALA.

Area, 630 square miles; population, 268,133; gross revenue, Rs. 25,00,000; army and police, 1,401; race of Chief, Ahluwalia Sikh; age of Chief, 38; tribute, Rs. 1,31,000.

11. Mr. L. French, I.C.S., continued to act as the Raja's Chief Minister. The services of an Inspector of Police were lent to the Darbar to assist in reorganising the Police Force. Administration.

12. The Heir-apparent Tika Paramjit Singh was married in February 1911. Personal.

MANDI.

Area. 1,200 square miles; population, 181,110; gross revenue, Rs. 4,30,000; army and police 691; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 27; tribute Rs. 1,00,000.

13. The political situation improved considerably during the year under report. With a view to a more even distribution of the land revenue and a satisfactory solution of the question of *begar*, an officer of the Indian Civil Service was, at the request of the Raja, lent to the Darbar as Settlement Officer and took up his duties at the close of the year. General.

SIRMUR.

Area, 1,198 square miles; population, 138,520; gross revenue, Rs. 6,00,000; army and police, 628; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 44.

14. The high level of efficiency in the State administration was maintained. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred by Government in August 1910 on the Raja's Chief Secretary, Sardar Narain Singh, for his good services. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the State in October 1910. General.

Maler Kotla.

Area, 167 square miles; population, 71,144; gross revenue, Rs. 8,37,633; army and police, 582; race of Chief, Sherwani Pathan; age of Chief 30.

General.

15. The services of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar were lent to the Darbar to carry out the revenue settlement now in progress.

The Maler Kotla Sappers were usefully employed by the Public Works Department on the Hindustán-Tibet road.

Faridkot.

Area, 642 square miles; population, 130,204; gross revenue, Rs. 11,50,000; army and police, 757; race of Chief, Barar Jat; age of Chief, 14½.

Personal.

16. On the 22nd February 1911 the Raja was married to the daughter of Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.S.I., of Shahzádpur in the Ambala district. The Lieutenant-Governor was present at the festivities in honour of the event.

General.

17. A wheat granary has been constructed, and a Zenana Hospital is also being built.

Chamba.

Area, 3,216 square miles; population, 135,989; gross revenue, Rs. 3,91,591; army and police, 419; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 42; tribute, Rs. 3,800.

General.

18. Good progress has been made with a number of public works, more especially the Water Works for the capital. The electric hydraulic works are now complete.

Personal.

19. Tika Ram Singh left the Imperial Cadet Corps in August 1910.

Suket.

Area, 420 square miles; population, 54,928; gross revenue, Rs. 1,53,000; army and police, 101; race of Chief, Chandarbansi Rajput; age of Chief, 26.

General.

20. A considerable area of waste land was brought under cultivation during the year. Roads, Buildings, Education, Forests and Medical Relief have all received the Raja's attention, and the year under report has been one of continued progress.

Kalsia.

Area, 168 square miles; population, 55,909; gross revenue, Rs. 2,10,435; army and police, 163; race of Chief, Jat Sikh; age of Chief, 9.

General.

21. The State continued to be managed by the Council under the control of the Commissioner, Delhi division. A new girls' school was opened by Lady Dane and a hospital by Sir Louis Dane. The services of an Assistant Surgeon have been engaged.

Pataudi.

Area, 52 square miles; population, 19,543; gross revenue, Rs. 1,14,119; army and police, 64; race of Chief, Afghan; age of Chief, 51.

General.

22. The State continued to be administered by an Extra Assistant Commissioner under the control of the Commissioner. Rupees 50,000 were invested in Government paper. The Nawabzada continues to work as before.

LOHARU.

Area, 222 square miles; population, 18,597; gross revenue, Rs. 81,500; army and police, 59; race of Chief, Mughal; age of Chief, 51.

23. The instalments of the Mamdot loan are being paid regularly. The financial administration is carried on by the eldest son of the Nawab. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the State during the year. General.

DUJANA.

Area, 100 square miles; population, 25,485; gross revenue, Rs. 77,170; army and police, 145; race of Chief, Pathan; age of Chief, 28; tribute, 50 troopers on requirement.

24. The Chief manages the State himself. The Lieutenant-Governor paid the State a short visit on his way to Bhiwáni. General.

BILASPUR.

Area, 448 square miles; population, 92,525; gross revenue, Rs. 1,90,000; army and police, 198; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 38; tribute, Rs. 8,000.

25. The administration is proceeding smoothly. Mian Durga Singh has been retained by the Raja as Wazir for a further period. General.

BASHAHR.

Area, 3,820 square miles; population, 88,957; gross revenue, Rs. 95,000; army and police, 13; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 73; tribute, Rs. 3,945.

26. The Rohru tahsil was the centre of an attack against the existing administration which threatened at one time to develop into open disturbance. Steps were, however, taken to deal with the ring-leaders and the tahsil has since been comparatively tranquil. Rai Sahib Mangat Ram continued in administrative charge of the State. General.

OTHER HILL STATES.

27. The completion of the settlements in Baghat and Mailog gave rise to a certain amount of agitation, which was, however, in both cases found to be groundless. A settlement was effected with most of the creditors of the Keonthal State, and in the course of 10 years its finances should recover stability. Rana Gyan Chand of Jubbal died in April and was succeeded by his half brother, Baghat Chand, who has been invested with full powers.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

28. The peace of the border was disturbed by two raids committed by trans-border Pathans.

The village of Vihoa, in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, was raided at 9 P.M. on the night of the 17th June 1910 by 20 or 30 Pathans who looted the houses of 6 Hindus and wounded 4 Hindus. The loss was computed to be Rs. 17,649. The Dera Ismail Khan authorities traced the offence to a gang of Mahsuds from whose country they recovered some Rs. 5,000 in cash and jewellery.

Over this case Jamadar Imam Bakhsh of the Border Military Police was made to resign his commission for negligence, and the Khetran Chief was deprived of his magisterial powers.

The village of Daulatwála in the same district was raided at 10 P.M. on the night of the 18th December 1910 by about 25 armed Pathans who looted the houses of the Hindus only. The loss was computed by the latter at over Rs. 3,000, but a sum of only Rs. 720 has been admitted by the Jirga, which found that as the tracks of the raiders had been carried to the Mizra country and the Mizras had failed either to produce the raiders or carry on the tracks, they were responsible for the amount.

A proposal to distribute 100 Martini-Henry rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition to villages most exposed to raids has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

There was an increase in the cases of murder, theft, dacoity and robbery as compared with last year. In part this was due to the above-mentioned raids; the figures are, however, considerably below those of 1908-09.

9. Condition of the People.

29. The monsoon of 1910 was in general well distributed and in sufficient strength, and the winter rains were abundant. The year was accordingly a distinctly prosperous one for the cultivator. Prices were lower than in the previous year. The birth rate rose and the health of the people, except for the re-appearance of plague, was unusually good. Further details on the subject will be found in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications :—

Realization of the revenue.— } Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1909 to 30th September 1910.
Surveys.— }

Surveys (other than land revenue).—General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India for the year ending 30th September 1910.

Settlements.—Annual Report on the Settlement Operations in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1910.

Land Records.—Report on the Operations of the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1910.

Waste Lands and Government Estates.— { 1. Annual Report for the Chenab, Jhang, Chunián and Jhelum Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1910. 2. Land Revenue Report, *as above.*

Wards' Estates.—Report on the Administration of Estates under the Court of Wards in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1910.

Revenue and rent-paying classes.—Land Revenue Report, *as above.* The Annual Report on the working of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900, is now incorporated in the Land Revenue Report.]

10. Realization of the Land Revenue.

30. The monsoon was an early one, general rainfall being reported by the 3rd week of June : well distributed rain was obtained until the middle of September, this being a normal date for the cessation of the monsoon fall. Throughout the province with a few local exceptions the monsoon was one of the best of recent years. Taking area and yield together the kharif crop was estimated as 21 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The winter rainfall was considerably in defect throughout most of the province, but the later monsoon fall made less rain necessary, and except in the tracts which were deprived of the later monsoon, the conditions were very favourable. The yields were in general excellent and the crop was a bumper one, 14 per cent. above normal. General conditions in 1909-10.

The total matured area of the year was 25,724,729 acres, which is 16 per cent. above the average of the last five years. Outturns were distinctly satisfactory, except in the case of *jowar* and maize which suffered from the abundant rainfall. The all important wheat crop is returned with a yield 19 per cent. above normal, *toria* did excellently, and the yield of gram for the province is given as 99 per cent. above normal.

31. The fixed land revenue roll of the province is now Rs. 2,08,66,993 ; an increase of Rs. 3,20,070 over the previous year's figure, mainly to be accounted for by re-assessments in the Delhi division. Ninety-nine per cent. of the demand has been recovered. Drought in the sandy tracts of Jhelum and Shahpur and floods in Siálkot necessitated some suspensions, amounting in all to Rs. 73,000. Of the 38½ lakhs of arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year 23 lakhs were collected—18 lakhs in the Delhi division alone—7¾ lakhs were remitted, and 7¾ lakhs remained under suspension. The remissions were mainly given in the districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnál and Delhi, when the introduction of the new demand necessitated a review of the situation. Fixed land revenue.

New alluvion and diluvion rules were introduced during the year in Gurgaon and are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

Fluctuating land revenue.

32. Small additional areas have been placed under permanent fluctuating assessments in Gurgaon, Delhi, Gujránwála and Shahpur, but on the other hand in Karnál and Rohtak the previous fluctuating asessments have been abolished on resettlement because of the unpopularity of the system.

The current year's demand for permanent fluctuating land revenue is Rs. 54 lakhs or rupees one lakh in excess of the previous year's figures. The total amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 23,000.

Miscellaneous land revenue.

33. The demand on account of other land revenue amounted to Rs. 19,36,221, of which Rs. 18,90,872 were collected. Rupees 9,60,000 were derived from the sale of Government estates in the Chenab and Sidhnai colonies and of Crown lands in the Delhi and Muzaffargarh districts. Rupees 2,39,000 were obtained from nazrana and sale of waste land, almost entirely in the Jhelum and Chunián colonies.

Miscellaneous.

34. The revenue work of district officers has been greatly simplified by the abolition of the old Land Revenue and Tenancy Act Rules and the Revenue Circulars. With the new Standing Orders and the three volumes of Land Acts and Manuals the revenue officer now has an adequate digest of authority. Fair progress is reported in the provision of better accommodation for the storage of records, and the work of destruction of obsolete records is up to date in all but a few districts. It is hoped that the issue of new rules for the copying department and the copying agency will not be further postponed.

The area of land acquired for public purposes was 8,763 acres. Of this 3,911 acres were required for railway construction and extension. For the new works on the Upper Chenab and Jhelum Canals and for extensions of existing canals 2,481 acres were taken up. Recent land acquisition proceedings in Lahore should furnish material for a discussion of land values in that city which would serve as a guide for officers acquiring land in urban areas elsewhere. Experiments and investigation on the subject of well-boring have shown that the artesian principle is understood in the sub-montane tracts, though it is doubtful whether there is great scope for Government enterprise in this direction.

11. Survey

Topographical work.

35. The departmental topographical survey parties working in the Punjab were Nos. 12, 14, and 18. No. 12 party was at work in the canal-irrigated area of Jhang, Lyallpur and Shahpur; No. 14 in Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrát and Shahpur; and No. 18, which has now been transferred to the United Provinces, in Attock, Miánwáli and Shahpur. Except in the broken and intricate area of the Salt Range, where a 2″ survey was carried out, the survey was on the 1″ scale.

Traverse survey.

36. The riverain detachment combined its work of traversing and laying down base lines along the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. With the help of the marks set up by this party it will in future be a simple matter to relay a fixed riverain boundary. The cadastral survey of riverain villages is, moreover, now based on traverse points laid down by scientific agency. The laying down of 25 acre rectangles on the area to be irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab Canal, where base rectangles were laid some years ago by the Survey Department, has been recently begun.

Boundary demarcation.

37. The principal changes in boundaries effected during the year have been the transfer of Sharakpur tahsil from the Lahore to the Gujránwála district and the re-arrangement of the Rohtak, Gohána, and Jhajjar tahsils of Rohtak in consequence of the abolition of the Sámpla tahsil. A few additional villages have been transferred from Montgomery to Lyallpur, bringing down the boundary of the latter district to the Deg stream. The Deputy Commissioner of Miánwáli reports that the boundary case between his district and Dera Ismail Khan has been settled, but that the boundary with Kohát is still under dispute. Mr. Douie met the Hon'ble Mr. Baillie in March and discussed the proposed fixed boundary on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces. A draft Bill was prepared and forwarded to the United Provinces Government, but the scheme has since been rejected.

12. Settlement.

38. During the year settlement operations were finished in Karnál, Rohtak and Delhi. In the two latter the financial gain exceeded the forecast by two lakhs, while the saving on the original estimate of expenditure was $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. In Karnál the increase taken was three lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 8,26,000 or Rs. 36,000 more than was at first anticipated. Mr. Stow's task in that large, and from a revenue point of view difficult, district was an arduous one. Operations were also in progress in the Hissar, Gurdáspur, Ludhiána, Gujránwála and Kángra districts.

The progress of re-measurement and re-assessment has been satisfactory. Orders were passed during the year on the assessment reports of north Delhi (Sonepat and part of the Delhi tahsil), Hissar, Hánsi and Batála and on those of Mauza Delhi (the land within municipal limits), Gurdáspur and Samrála. Rules were drawn up for fluctuating assessments for the tracts in the Delhi division where such assessments are in force, and will probably be found suitable for any other tract in the division into which the fluctuating system is introduced.

Further progress was made with the scheme for the amalgamation of settlement and district staffs, but in view of the difficulties surrounding the case of the kanungo establishments it will probably be wise to postpone this change till some experience has been gained of its working in the case of Naib Tahsildars, but it is to be hoped that the matter will not be forgotten, as everything that can be done to show that settlement work is not a separate and special procedure tends to simplicity of working and economy.

13. Land Records.

39. The patwari staff now amounts to about 8,800 persons, and the average cost for salaries is Rs. 11, or if assistants are excluded, Rs. 12 per mensem. In the Rohtak district alone the pay of the 1st grade patwaris has been raised from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15, and a reduced number of assistant patwaris has been given Rs. 8 instead of Rs. 5. Seeing, however, that a lakh of rupees is required to add one rupee to the monthly pay of each patwari, only modest measures are possible, though when patwaris are found, as at present, to decline promotion, as kanungos, it is not altogether certain that the present scale is inadequate. The total expenditure on patwaris was Rs. 12,83,519 or nearly half a lakh less than last year. **Patwaris.**

40. Only 35 new kanungo candidates were accepted during the year. The decrease is in part due to the efforts made to reduce the superfluity of candidates in some districts, and is also in part a consequence of the block created by the absorption of excess settlement kanungos. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the work of the kanungos. They are left very much to their own devices by their immediate superiors, the Tahsildars, and in this country unsupervised work is usually scamped. Their bad work is probably due in part to their poor prospects. Only 6 kanungos out of 599 were promoted to higher posts during the year. **Kanungos.**

41. The most important incident of the year was the issue by the Financial Commissioner of more stringent instructions as to the preparation of jamabandis. These instructions form part of the measures to be introduced in order to ensure such accuracy in the quadrennial returns that hesitation need no longer be felt in doing away with the re-writing of records and the correction of the village map now regarded as an essential part of the operations periodically undertaken for the revision of assessment. **Records.**

Although the number of attested mutations has declined, it still stands at the large figure of 793,533. The average total per district in the United Provinces is 5,000, whereas in the Punjab it is 27,000. These figures of course reflect the wide difference between the land tenures of the two provinces.

It is disappointing that the extra Naib Tahsildars posted for mutation work have not shown a better return. In most cases the average outturn of these officers was 20, 30 or 40 cases a day, which is only about two or three hours' work. The experiment of empowering selected kanungos in this behalf should be persisted in if only on the ground that any mark of distinction from his fellows serves as a stimulus to a man's energies. Care must, however, be taken that the ordinary Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars are not neglecting this part of their duties.

14. Waste Lands and Government Estates.

Chenab colony.

42. Owing mainly to a recalculation of areas in the Jhang district, the area allotted is now given at the reduced figure of 1,840,247 acres, upon which a total area of 1,938,560 acres were sown. This may be compared with 1,881,771 acres sown in the previous year. Of this huge area sown only 29 per cent. was sown in the kharif harvest. Except a scattered square here and there, there is now no land generally available throughout the colony.

On the subject of the mule-breeding conditions upon which land has been allotted *ex officio* to lambardars, none of the Deputy Commissioners are enthusiastic, but the conditions can be enforced easily owing, as the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang points out, to the material advantage conferred by the extra land granted, and the results, as far as the Army Department are concerned, appear to be quite satisfactory.

Owing to the treatment of the subject in the district reports it is difficult to ascertain to what extent proprietary rights have been acquired to date. It appears, however, that over 17,000 acres have been acquired, and that a sum of Rs. 10,38,950 have been paid in during the year: this sum of course includes payment on account where instalments have been allowed. The demand still due is estimated at Rs. 4,14,000 or so. The offer to sell peasant grants at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre was announced after the close of the year. Reassessment operations have also been concluded over a large part of the colony area, which is rapidly falling into line with normal administration.

The high prices obtained at the sale of sites at Tandliánwála are only a confirmation of the prices given at Jaranwála in the previous year. Caution is no doubt necessary in inaugurating new markets in the neighbourhood of existing trade centres, but the continued realisation of prices as high as Rs. 45,000 per acre in successive years would indicate that the amounts given are warranted by the briskness of trade.

Jhelum colony.

43. The general improvement of inferior soil in this colony under temporary cultivation has enabled permanent allotment to be made of considerable areas which were formerly refused by grantees, and is a matter for gratification.

The continued success of the *abadkar* or small horse-breeding colonist is striking, though the total number of purchases of young stock by Government has slightly declined. Now that definite measures are being taken to weed out the inefficient larger grantees, the Army Remount Department will be able to concentrate their attention on the peasant breeders.

Of a total allotted culturable area of 396,558 acres, 361,711 acres or 91 per cent. were sown. The excess over the limit laid down for this canal is considerable, though far less marked than in the Chenab colony. The percentage of failure in the kharif is still high—20·6 per cent.—in spite of good and timely rains.

The attestation of occupancy rights has been promptly carried out, but there has been some delay in the issue of sanads for horse-breeding grantees. One-and-a-half lakh of rupees were recovered on account of nazrana and about one lakh is reported to be still due to be collected. The collections are generally made with ease.

Chapter II.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Chunian colony.

44. Small allotments during the year have brought up the total area allotted to 78,726 acres. The only important area unallotted is the Rakh Buchoki land which has, it is understood, now been given out. One hundred and five per cent. of sown area per acre allotted was obtained in this colony.

The demands on account of capital account have practically been met in full. The total amount outstanding is only Rs. 7,775. The balance at the credit of the Pattoki town improvement fund has now been handed over to the municipal fund.

Other Government waste.

45. A committee to consider the subject of arresting the denudation of the Punjab Hill Tracts met at Ráwalpindi in March 1910. Its proposals for the amendment of the Act and for the constitution of a Land Improvement Committee entrusted with the yearly expenditure of a lakh of rupees were negatived. An attempt at action under section 8 of the Chos Act is to be undertaken on the Maili Cho. The experiment will be watched with interest and may be fraught with important consequences, as the question of the amendment of the law and of further experiments in reclamation must depend largely on the experience gained with this torrent.

15. Wards Estates.

46. The number of estates under management during the year was 51. The total income of all the estates is over 24½ lakhs of rupees.

The tendency to invest the surplus funds of the estates under the Court in real property rather than in Government paper is a matter for satisfaction. The advantages of this form of investment are obvious. It is also satisfactory to notice that the Court is freeing itself gradually from the charge of those petty estates whose management it had undertaken under a somewhat liberal conception of the duties of the Court of Wards.

The development of horse and cattle breeding on the Wards' estates may be heartily commended. The only disquieting feature in the report is the possibility of embezzlement on such a large scale as that which is noticed in the Lahore district. It is satisfactory, however, that the whole system of accounts and management has now been overhauled and reorganised, and it is to be hoped that under the new system the repetition of serious defalcations will be rendered impossible.

16. Revenue and Rent Paying Classes.

Land Alienation Act.

47. The only alteration in district groups of agricultural tribes was the notification of the Gurgaon Tagas. Notifications constituting as separate groups the Gaur Brahmans in the Delhi division, the Una Brahmans in Hoshiárpur, the Ráwalpindi Brahmans, and the Jhelum Muhial Brahmans and Gadhiok Kanungos were published during the year. Similar action has also been taken in the case of the agricultural divisions of the Kángra Brahmans and of the Kakezais in Jhelum.

Continual applications for notification are presented. Action has been refused in many cases, as for example those of the Bedis of Gurdáspur, the Kalals of Ambála, the Sadikis of Karnál, the Datt Brahmans of Gurdáspur, the Gadhioks of Chakwál town and the Babla Bhatias of Multán.

The Deputy Commissioners of Ambála and Gujrát bring to notice a matter which had also come to the Financial Commissioner's notice when on tour in Gujránwála. It appears to be a general custom to enter the holder of an illegal mortgage, in whose name mutation has been refused, as a tenant-at-will. Orders have now issued that his name must not appear in the jamabandi at all unless he himself cultivates the land, in which case he will be entered as a tenant-at-will under the owner of the land.

A good deal of attention has been paid to *benami* transactions in the district reports. In some districts these transactions are not uncommon. The order referred to above should do something to check this abuse. Mutation should always be refused when the transferee shown in the deed is known not to be the real mortgagee. And there should be no hesitation in reviewing the mutation order at any time when the unreal nature of the transaction comes to light. Any wilful winking at fictitious mortgages by revenue subordinates or officers attesting mutations should be severely dealt with.

Agricultural tribes have gained 5,844 acres on sale transactions. On the other hand, the excess area mortgaged *by* over that mortgaged *to* agricultural tribes was 24,829 acres. The net result from sales and mortgages shows a net loss to such tribes of 15,066 acres. The figures are not satisfactorily explained in the reports, and the matter deserves further investigation.

Tenants and rents.

48. The total number of decided suits for the enhancement or reduction of rents of occupancy tenants shews practically no variation from the figures of the previous year. The only special features of the returns are the increase on litigation in Rohtak and Gurgaon due to the settlements recently completed. Decrees for ejectment of occupancy tenants were passed in eight cases only, but proceedings against tenants-at-will have been far more numerous. This is ascribed in part to the continuance of favourable seasons and the increase in prices which enabled landlords to deal more firmly with recalcitrant tenants.

The total number of revenue cases has fallen off from 186,000 to 176,000.

Descent of Jagirs Act.

49. Declarations of a rule of integral descent were notified during the year in the case of four jagirs—two in Ludhiána and two in Gurdáspur. In all cases the declarations were based on written instruments. The approximate value of the jagirs concerned was Rs. 4,450 in Ludhiána and Rs. 5,650 in Gurdáspur. Up to date 128 jagirs, valued at Rs. 7,80,000, have been gazetted under the Act. Further action is being taken by district officers, and several cases are under consideration.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

[Detailed information and statistics on the subjects included in this chapter will be found in the following reports :—

Police.—(1) Report on the Police Administration of the Punjab for the year 1910.

(2) Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for the year 1910.

Criminal Justice.—Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1909.

Prisons.—(1) Report on the Administration of the Jails in the Punjab, 1910.

(2) Annual Report on the Reformatory School, Delhi, for 1910.

Civil Justice.—Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1910.

Registration.—Note on the Registration Returns of the Punjab for the year 1910.

Local Boards Administration.—District Report on the Administration and Accounts of the District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

Municipal Administration.—Report on the working of municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1910-11.

And in statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial, and Part VIII—Local Funds.]

17. Legislating Authority.

(See pages 83 and 84 of the report for the year 1901-02 and remarks below under section 18).

18. Course of Legislation.

50. During the year seven meetings of the Legislative Council were held, six Bills were introduced and two—namely, an Act to amend section 51 of the Punjab Laws Act and an Act to amend the Law of Arbitration in the Punjab—received the final assent of the Governor-General in Council.

The Bills introduced include four measures of first importance, a Municipal Bill, a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act and to bring the law of civil appeal in the Punjab more into line with the law prevailing in other provinces, a Colonies Bill to make better provision for the administration of Government lands, and a Bill to establish village punchayats for the decision of petty civil cases.

Only two resolutions were brought forward dealing with education and the establishment of a High Court, but they were withdrawn after a short discussion.

Full advantage was taken by the non-official members of the Council of the power of interpellation, no less than 101 questions being put and answered, and 2 put and withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan resigned on appointment to Government of India on 26th July 1911. Mr. Humphreys was appointed in his place. Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons was appointed in place of Colonel Bate, resigned. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Davies resigned on appointment to the Imperial Council. Mr. R. A. Mant was appointed on 7th December 1910. There were other temporary changes which need not be recorded. No change took place among the non-official nominated and elected members.

19. Police.

51. The number of cognizable cases dealt with by the police and returned as true rose from 40,482 in 1909 to 41,300 in the year under report. The increase amounted to 838, and in itself is not serious in view of the fact that the total was less than in any of the four preceding years except 1909. Unfortunately the year was marked by a large increase in the more serious classes of offences. Thus minor offences against property showed a decrease of 707, whereas offences against the State, serious offences against the person and

Crime and working.

serious offences against property showed increases of 115, 217 and 723, respectively. The increase in the more serious classes of cases is most marked in the Central Range, and in particular in the prosperous districts of Siálkot, Amritsar, Gujránwála and Lyallpur. The connection of strong drink with serious crime can hardly be doubted, and is a matter for the gravest concern.

The actual number of murders decreased from 421 to 409. Several of these cases were marked by particular brutality. Mutilation, frequently in the form of decapitation, is becoming increasingly common. The number of convictions for murder amounted to 159 or 39 per cent.

An unfortunate feature of the year is the increase in dakaitis, 48 such cases having occurred, as against 36 in 1909. In some of the more important cases trans-border Pathans were concerned. Except in the Western Range, however, the large majority of them were only technical cases, and may be called highway robberies. The increase in the number of cases has been accompanied by an improvement in working, over 39 per cent. of the cases having ended in conviction as compared with 36 per cent. in 1909.

Burglaries showed an increase of 637 cases. This is probably due to the fact that more cases were reported, and not to an actual increase in this particular class of crime, and points to an increasing confidence on the part of the public in the members of the force.

Cattle theft cases rose from 2,274 to 2,305. Harvests well above the average during 1910 and the consequent demand for cattle may have contributed partly to the increase, but the system of boat patrolling on the rivers in the Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khán districts brought to light a large number of cases, and has done much good.

It is gratifying to notice that greater efforts have been made during the past year to realize forfeited securities under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the amount actually recovered being Rs. 15,482 as against Rs. 7,801 in 1909. In spite of certain defects in the law vigorous action under section 110 of the Code is still reflected in the criminal statistics, such action taken in the year 1909 in the districts of Dera Gházi Khán, Lahore and Multán having resulted in a decrease in crime in 1910.

A scheme of decentralisation which was introduced in the Lahore district might well be adopted in other districts where sufficient gazetted officers are posted. The Superintendent of Police should thus be able to keep a finger on each part of the complicated machinery placed in his charge.

Railway Police.

52. With the addition of 290 miles of line during the year under report the total mileage of line under the Railway Police amounted to just below 3,900 miles. There was a small increase in thefts from passenger trains and a substantial decrease in thefts from goods trains. The patrolling system on the railway continued to receive full attention and the movements of bad characters and suspicious persons were carefully watched.

Finger Print Bureau and Training School.

53. The work of the Finger Print Bureau shows a steady growth. It is noticeable that Native States are making free use of it. An increase to the staff has recently been sanctioned. The working of the training school continues to be satisfactory. Complaints as to the unhealthiness of the Phillaur Fort have now been removed. For the first time in the history of the school a class has been formed in which the whole course was taken in English, and the results have been excellent.

Rural Police.

(See pages 88 and 89 of the report for 1901-02.)

Criminal Tribes.

54. The decrease in the number of convictions from 606 to 481 was satisfactory. There can be no doubt that the change in economic conditions and the prevalence of a high rate of wages is beginning to react on the criminal tribes of the Province. In fact, it actually pays better to be honest than to thieve. It is to these conditions and to the efforts of the Salvation Army that we must look for eventual reclamation. The Salvation Army School

and Weaving Factory at Kot Mohkal in the Siálkot District has made a good start, and the same may be said of the Salvation Army Industrial School at Chawa in the Ludhiána district, which could be filled many times over by applicants from this and other districts. The necessity of close co-operation with the Salvation Army with a view to persuading members of criminal tribes to take advantage of the opportunities now offered to them of taking to an honest livelihood is clearly indicated. There is naturally some degree of suspicion to be overcome, but this should not be a matter of difficulty, and it is in the interest of the police themselves and of the district administration generally to get as many criminals as possible into the Salvation Army settlements.

Among other schemes for reclamation Government has recently suggested to the Salvation Army and the Conservator of Forests the advisability of creating a colony near the Chánga Mánga forest where the Forest Department find great difficulty in raising the necessary labour to carry out fellings. The neighbourhood is also admirably adapted to silk-worm rearing, and it is hoped that a combination of the two industries will form an attractive market to those among this class of criminals who are ready to avail themselves of it.

20. Criminal Justice.

General statistics.

55. The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code during the year rose from 135,038 to 137,744; and the total number of offences reported under all Acts was 7,000 in excess of last year's figures. 83,277 offences under the Indian Penal Code are admitted to have been committed as compared with 81,957 last year. Agricultural conditions were generally prosperous, and in the greater part of the Delhi and Jullundur divisions at any rate the apparent increase in crime is chiefly confined to petty cases. A distinct wave of violent crime seems, however, to have swept over the Lahore district towards the end of the year, and a noticeable recrudescence of cattle thefts took place in Montgomery during the rains. The most serious report is from Ferozepore, where the increase of crime is as alarming as it has been steady. This is attributed by the District Magistrate to the growth of the drink habit.

Agency by which work was disposed of.

56. The distribution of work among the new Sessions Divisions did not prove altogether satisfactory, but it is very difficult to suggest any alternative arrangement which would not inconvenience litigants or break up existing units to an undesirable degree. However that may be, there can be no doubt that Attock, Ráwalpindi, Hissar and Delhi are very light charges, while Lahore, Multán and Shahpur are each almost more than any man can grapple with. It is hoped that the scheme for District and Sessions Judges will quicken the disposal of criminal work, and the arrangements made in the Ferozepore and Lahore districts under which police chalans are taken up at once will certainly conduce to that end, but it must be admitted that much remains to be done.

Punishment.

57. Sentence of death was passed on 137 persons and in 83 cases sentence was confirmed. Thirty persons were acquitted by the Chief Court and in the case of 30 the capital sentence was commuted. The amount of fines inflicted rose from Rs. 4,77,572 to Rs. 4,82,796. Whippings fell from 1,297 to 990 and were only half as numerous in 1908. It is very hard to get Indian Magistrates to impose sentences of whipping, but such sentences are often most useful in these days, when such luxury and comfort are allowed to convicts in jail.

Appeals.

58. As last year, 58 per cent. of the appeals and 72 per cent. of the applications for revision were rejected. In several appellate courts the files of criminal work have been very heavy, and it is to be suspected that more might be done in the direction of rejecting appeals without issuing notices to the other side, and that there is in some courts a tendency to treat revisions in the same way and at the same length as appeals.

21. Prisons.

General.

59. The policy of concentration, which implies greater administrative facility and stricter economic control, has been kept steadily in view, and material progress has been effected. The tentative measures taken in 1909 have led on to the formal closure of the jail at Simla and the conversion of

those at Amritsar, Karnál, Hoshiárpur and Gujrát into subsidiary jails. Departmentally this first advance along a path marked out in the now distant past has been eminently satisfactory; there are eight small, compact subsidiary jails, adequately fulfilling the reception and disposal of prisoners in each of their districts, stript of numerous returns and intricate registers, guided by a simple code; eight centres of reduced work and increased efficiency, and with it all a saving of Rs. 32,818 per annum.

Pari passu with reductions has proceeded the extension of the Lahore District Jail, which is destined to become the Borstal of the Punjab. The 1st of October saw the concentration of all the juvenile adults in this institution, and since then every such prisoner, *i.e.*, between the ages of 16 and 21 years, with over four months' imprisonment, has been transferred to Lahore immediately on conviction, so as to avoid any possibility of contact with the harmful influences of ordinary prison life. This is a most hopeful measure, but at a time when so much is written about the duty of the community to the depressed classes it is to be hoped that private employers and societies will also second the efforts of Government to reclaim young lads who have made a false start in life.

Convict admissions.

60. The number of convicts imprisoned rose from 15,973 to 16,235, an unimportant increase, the total being less than that for 1908, when it was 16,816. The want of proper accommodation for long-term prisoners in the North-West Frontier Province was the cause of the transfer of the majority of the 725 prisoners transferred from other provinces; and this is a point which appears to need some action, as the province receives no contribution towards the up-keep of these prisoners, and it seems just that either the Frontier Province should arrange for its own prisoners or pay for them when they are interned in Punjab jails.

Solitary confinement.

61. Sentences of solitary confinement were awarded by the courts in 6,060 cases; in India this forms the most irksome and dreaded part of the imprisonment; it is loathed by the casual and abhorred by the habitual offender; both endeavour by fair or foul means to avoid it, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in executing the awards in full. Cells everywhere are all too few and have been requisitioned quite too freely in the past for purposes of quarantine and night confinement, leaving only a proportion of the cells for their legitimate purpose. The subject is, however, receiving attention.

Discipline.

62. The number of escapes during the year shows a marked decrease from 17 to 10, and of these 10 only 4 escaped from inside the jail. With a better establishment and improved arrangements it is hoped that the chances of escape will be practically eliminated. Notwithstanding the larger daily average number of prisoners during the year than in the preceding year, the number of prison offences shows a large falling off from 51,833 to 39,044. Seeing that the Inspector-General is convinced that there has been a real improvement in the conduct of the prisoners, this is a most gratifying result, and speaks well for the success of the revised remission system and for the good effect of personal influence.

Expenditure.

63. The total expenditure on guarding and maintenance during the year was Rs. 9,00,738 against Rs. 9,47,312 in 1909 and Rs. 10,05,688 in 1908.

Income.

64. The cash earnings show an increase from Rs. 1,74,369 in 1909 to Rs. 1,85,238 in the year under review—another record. The total income amounted to Rs. 5,63,988. The percentage of convicts sentenced to labour who were employed on remunerative work has again risen and stands at 48, which is most creditable. The success achieved in the work of excavation on the Lower Bari Doab Canal is also most gratifying. It is probable that more extended fields of usefulness for convict labour will open up in this direction in future, owing to the growing difficulty of finding labour at remunerative rates.

Vital statistics.

65. The death-rate rose from 24·84 in the previous year to 27·85, the corresponding figures for the free population being 30·89 and 33·28.

Over two-thirds of the cases of tubercle occurred in the central jails, and this may point to a drawback incident to the policy of concentration otherwise so desirable. The matter is being specially inquired into.

22. Civil Justice.

66. The continued rise in the institutions to which attention was drawn in last year's report has received a check, but the number of suits instituted still exceeds the figures of 1907 and 1908, and amounted to 190,237. This total is some 24,000 cases short of the number of original civil cases instituted before the new Limitation Act was passed. The decrease on last year's figures is attributed by some officers to plague, and by others to the fact of the year having been somewhat prosperous. The Hon'ble Judges regard the recent Limitation Act as responsible for much additional litigation. Claims are repudiated that would not have been under the three years' rule of limitation for money suits, and it is much more difficult to sift a six-year old claim than one three years old. **Institutions.**

67. Original suits for disposal fell from 248,672 to 227,368. Disposals fell from 225,265 to 202,792. The average number of regular civil appeals disposed of by Divisional Judges rose to a little over 40 a month, which is satisfactory. The number of civil appeals presented in district courts fell by 600, but there was a large rise in disposals. The congestion in the Chief Court continued to increase, and at the end of the year the pending file amounted to 243 First Appeals, 1,388 Further Appeals and 1,339 Civil Revisions. A 7th temporary Additional Judge has since been appointed. **Disposals.**

68. The average value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 156, a slight increase on 1909. The total value was Rs. 2,95,95,418 as compared with Rs. 3,04,92,781. In each of the districts of Delhi, Lahore, Rohtak and Jullundur one suit of over a lakh in value was brought. **Value of suits.**

69. During the year the Chief Court's rule requiring security to be filed before a petition for revision could be entertained was abrogated. The rule had failed to secure its object of deterring frivolous petitioners, but by its abolition a number of cases awaiting the furnishing of security came to swell the list of causes for disposal. Some alternative expedient to prevent litigants from presenting preposterous petitions is required, and may possibly be found in raising the amount of the court fees. **General.**

Complaints continue to be made of the overcrowding of the legal profession, but it is difficult to suggest a remedy. A scheme was in fact worked out by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court some two years ago, but it received very little support from the profession, in whose interest the attempt had been made. Apparently there was an idea (which needless to say was completely erroneous) that the proposal was really aimed at getting rid of disloyal and undesirable lawyers.

23. Registration.

70. The figures for the triennium under report under the head of compulsory registration affecting immovable property shew an increase in the number of transactions of nearly 11·7 per cent. and in their value of over 12·9 per cent. The actual numbers are 221 thousand as against 189 thousand, and the value is 1,780 lakhs as against 1,375 lakhs. The increase is, however, not progressive, as the totals for 1909 largely exceed those for both 1908 and 1910, while the total number of transactions of 1910 is less by 780 than that of 1908, though the value is greater by close on 267 lakhs. **General state of business.**

Generally speaking, two causes may be assigned for the high level attained in 1909, *viz.*, the high prices which obtained in that year and the widespread epidemic of malaria which prevailed in the last quarter of 1908, while the reasons put forward for the drop of last year—which occurred in all districts except six, in all of which special conditions obtained—are good harvests, general prosperity and improved condition of trade.

Land Alienation Act and Registration.

71. The Land Alienation Act, which came into force in 1901, had at first a marked influence upon registration. Sales to all classes of persons became much less frequent. It is probable that this was due in part to a misunderstanding of the real scope of the Act on the part of agriculturists. The figures are worth quoting. The number of compulsory registrations of immovable property, which stood in 1900 at 81,501, fell in the following year to 46,629, but has now risen again to an average of 73,562 for the period under review. The important point, however, is not the number of sales, but the class to which the vendees belong. It is encouraging to find it stated that the working of co-operative societies reduced the number of sales in 1910 in two districts. The tendency to resort to 'benami' transactions in an endeavour to evade the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act requires to be met by increased care and vigilance on the part of the registering officers.

Revenue and Expenditure.

72. The income of the department in 1910 was Rs. 2,99,063 and its expenditure Rs. 1,38,858. The department is to be congratulated on the enviable distinction of being able to show a diminishing expenditure, going hand in hand with an increasing income.

24. Local Boards Administration.

Elections.

73. Elections still fail to arouse any interest and are more often than not uncontested. In Ferozepore where 25 seats fell vacant not one was contested, and in Siálkot only 4 out of 25 produced a contest. In Gujrát the Deputy Commissioner describes the election system as a pronounced failure. Three years ago only 1 seat was contested, and this year none at all. Moreover, out of 27 seats to be filled by election, 19 had to be filled by nomination, as no candidates came forward for them.

Meetings.

74. The number of meetings shows an improvement. In Siálkot and Dera Gházi Khan there were 13 meetings, in Karnál 10, in Gurgaon, Hoshiárpur, Attock and Montgomery 9. Kángra and Lyallpur were the only boards that met less than six times in the year. The attendance of members is fair. In Karnál the average has risen from 27 to 32, in Jhelum from 26 to 31. Only one allusion is made in this year's reports to meetings held at tahsil headquarters, and it is hoped that the suggestion made last year will be borne in mind.

Working of the boards.

75. The working of the boards was generally satisfactory. In Hoshiárpur the members are reported to take up local projects, bring them to the notice of the board and support them at the board meeting. Free discussion prevails, and the interest of members is stimulated and maintained. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi reports several interesting discussions on draft bills affecting the agricultural interest, such as the Panchayat Bill and the Primary Education Bill. On the other hand, in Jhelum the Deputy Commissioner thinks it impossible to give the members responsibility "so long as we have District Engineers and audited accounts." An attempt made in Attock to get petty repairs to schools carried out by the local members proved a failure, though in Miánwáli a similar experiment was a great success. It is evident from these conflicting reports that the successful delegation of powers depends almost entirely on the personality of the district officer. The formation of sub-committees is extending. In Lyallpur a standing sub-committee meets monthly to deal with finance and report on any measures of importance which are to be submitted to the board. Plague sub-committees in Ludhiána formed by the people themselves are a new development, and should be useful.

General.

76. Veterinary hospitals were built at Kaithal, Zíra and Pánipat, and begun at Jagádhri, Rúpar and Kharar. The expenditure classed as veterinary is Rs. 45,000 only, while the provincial expenditure under this head is Rs. 2,82,000. The boards have, however, spent Rs. 96,000 on the purchase and maintenance of bulls and stallions. It is gratifying to observe that more attention is being paid to arboriculture. During the year two lakhs were spent throughout the province on roadside trees, Lyallpur leading the way with an expenditure of Rs. 34,000, while Siálkot spent Rs. 16,000 and

planted 22,000 trees and Gujrát spent Rs. 12,000. In Hissar a three-year programme was drawn up in 1909 and is being carried through. Tree guards made of bamboo wicker work have been found useful in protecting young trees.

25. Municipal Administration.

New municipalities established and old municipalities abolished.

77. No new municipality was created in the year 1910-11. The civil station at Dharmsála was made a notified area, and new notified areas were constituted at Sillanwáli and Chorutta. The municipalities of Núrpur and Srígobindpur were converted to notified areas. The question is being considered of abolishing some of the smaller notified areas and municipalities, with a view to freeing small semi-urban communities in which municipal administration is not appreciated from the harassments incidental to municipal control.

Elections.

78. From four divisions it is reported that little interest is taken in municipal elections. In the Káwalpindi division 30 seats fell vacant, but only 9 were contested. In the Multán division out of 25 vacancies 8 were contested. In the southern part of the province things are rather different. In Jagráon the contest was so keen that it ended in a riot. In Delhi the elections were keenly though peacefully contested, and from Ambála, Jagádhri and Sadhaura it is reported that great interest is taken in the elections. In Palwal 92 per cent. of the voters came to the poll.

Meetings.

79. The municipal committees in the larger towns met regularly and frequently. Delhi held 63 meetings, Lahore 24, Amritsar 25 and Simla 56. Among the minor municipalities very few held less than the prescribed number of meetings. Attendance was generally good. The official president of the Sáhiwál municipality failed to attend 18 out of 27 meetings. The expediency of replacing official by non-official Presidents, wherever possible, except in the most important municipalities may be admitted.

Working of the municipalities.

80. The working of the municipalities has been generally satisfactory. In Delhi sub-committees held 73 meetings. Vice-Presidents are doing good work in a few instances, particularly in Ambála, Hissar and Sirsa. The bye-laws passed during the year have for the most part been in the direction of a closer supervision over the sale of food and drink and the custody of explosives.

Taxation.

81. The working of octroi during the year has been easy and uneventful. The municipal committee of Lahore found it necessary to amend article 74 of Municipal Account Code to prevent fraudulent refunds being granted on articles imported free through the post. Direct collection of octroi is the general rule, but in Karnál the collection of octroi on vegetables and fruits is leased. The receipts from the tax have risen in Lahore by 4 per cent. and in Amritsar by 21 per cent. In Delhi there is an increase of Rs. 40,000, and an increase of Rs. 35,000 in Multán has justified the appointment of a permanent Octroi Superintendent on good pay. Refunds are freely given in nearly all towns. The percentage of refunds is high in Ambála (31 per cent.), Bhiwáni (31 per cent.), Fázilka (28 per cent.), and Phillaur (26 per cent). In Lahore nearly one lakh of rupees (or 14 per cent.) was refunded and in Amritsar Rs. 1,13,000 (or 20 per cent). The octroi schedules of these towns seem to require careful scrutiny with a view to the exclusion from the tax of staple articles of the rough trade. It is in this direction that municipal committees should endeavour to reduce the cost of collection and the octroi establishment.

Miscellaneous.

82. Water-works are under construction or awaiting sanction in Rewári and Isa Khel. A drainage scheme is being made out for Amritsar which can be completed in instalments, and the committee is now in a position to spend Rs. 30,000 annually on city drainage. A grant has been made to the town for the reclamation of the *dhabs* or large swamps which surround it, and considerable expenditure is being incurred by Government in draining the riverain areas in Delhi and Lahore. In the latter town the committee also spent a lakh during the year on the extra-mural drainage scheme. The Delhi committee are preparing, with great care and at considerable cost, a map of the municipality, which should be of great value. The example of Delhi may be commended to the other large towns in the province.

26. Military (Volunteers).

Strength and distribution of Volunteer Forces.

83. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st March 1911 is reported to have been as follows:—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant-Instructors.
Punjab Light Horse.	...	Field Officers and Staff	7	...	...	7	7	4
	A	Lahore	3	14	52	69	64	...
	B	Ambála	1	7	42	50	46	...
	C	Ráwalpindi	3	11	69	83	75	...
	D R½	Peshávar	1	2	19	22	20	...
	D L½	Amritsar	1	2	15	18	17	...
	Detachment	Delhi	1	4	16	21	21	...
	E	Lyallpur	...	2	21	23	18	...
	E	Multán	...	4	4	8	6	...
	E	Jhang	...	...	2	2	2	...
	E	Sargodha	...	...	5	5	5	...
	E	Montgomery	...	1	6	7	7	...
	...	Reservists	1	...	80	81	81	...
	...	Add for Supernumerary Officers	9	...	...	9	...	...
		Total ...	27	47	331	405	370	4
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	10	...	...	10	10	9
	A., B., C and Cadet ½ Company	Lahore	8	32	189	229	216	...
	D	Ráwalpindi	1	10	124	135	129	...
	E	Amritsar	3	9	46	58	53	...
	F	Delhi	3	5	82	90	85	...
	G	Murree	2	8	40	50	45	...
	H	Do.	...	10	62	72	69	...
	I	Peshávar	4	9	73	86	83	...
	K	Ferozepore	1	10	78	89	87	...
	L	Srínagar	3	6	63	72	63	...
	M	Siálkot	2	4	49	55	54	...
	Home school section.	Murree	1	1	10	12	11	...
	...	Reservists	1	...	114	115	85	...
	...	Add for Supernumerary Officers	22	...	...	22	...	...
		Total ...	61	104	930	1,095	988	9
Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	8	...	...	8	...	3
	A, B, C, D and E	Simla	14	45	320	379	366	...
	F	Sanáwar	3	8	118	129	127	...
	...	Reservists	...	...	20	20	20	...
	...	Add for Supernumerary Officers	14	...	...	14	...	...
		Total ...	39	53	458	550	513	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	6	...	...	6	6	12
	C, D and H	Lahore	17	35	464	516	512	...
	A	Karachi Cantonment	3	11	60	74	73	...
	B	Multán	4	10	100	114	111	...
	E	Ambála	4	12	127	143	141	...
	F	Sahâranpur	2	5	123	130	129	...
	G	Kotri	...	5	79	84	83	...
	I	Quetta	1	8	87	96	96	...
	K	Ráwalpindi	4	19	133	156	156	...
	L	Sukkur	1	12	89	102	101	...
	M	Karachi city	2	3	47	52	50	...
	...	Reservists	...	...	52	52	43	...
	...	Add for Supernumerary Officers	5	...	...	5	...	...
		Total ...	49	120	1,361	1,530	1,501	12

The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected in February 1910, and the Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps in October 1910.

The results were considered satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the reports and statistical tables noted below :—

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Agriculture.—(1) Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending June 30th, 1911.

(2) Annual Report of the Lyallpur Agricultural Station for the autumn and spring harvests, 1910-11.

(3) Annual Report of the Punjab Veterinary College and of the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, for the year 1910-11.

(4) Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1910.

(5) Report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies for the year ending 31st March 1911.

Weather and Crops.—(1) Report on the weather of the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

(2) Punjab Season and Crops Report for 1910-11.

Horticulture.—Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1911.

Forests.—Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1910-11.

Mines and Quarries.—(1) Reports on the working of the Dandot Colliery for the half-years ending 30th June 1910 and 31st December 1910.

(2) Statement showing the production of minerals and gems for the calendar year 1909.

Manufactures.—Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Punjab during the year 1910.

Trade.—(1) Report on the Internal Trade of the Punjab by Rail and River for the year ending March 31st, 1911.

(2) Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

(3) Report on the Joint-Stock Companies in the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

Public Works.—Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year 1910-11.

Irrigation.—Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, for the year 1910-11.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Agriculture.—As to *prices* see Prices and Wages in India.

Crops.—Agricultural Statistics of India, volume I, tables 2-I and 3-I.

Area and yield of certain principal crops in India.

Mines and Quarries.—
(1) Statistics of British India, Part I.
(2) Records of the Geological Survey of India, volume XXXVII.
(3) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for the year ending 31st December 1910.

Manufactures.—Statistics of British India, Part I.

Railways.—Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1910.

Trade.—Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India.]

27. Agriculture.

84. The second active session of the Agricultural College commenced on July 20th, 1910, with a second year class of 10 students and a first year class of 25 students. The students of the second year have made great progress. There were no failures among them at the sessional examination held in May. The first year class possess in general only a scanty knowledge of English when entering the College, and their progress was comparatively slow. The advance in practical work is very satisfactory, and there is no desire on the part of the men to shirk the manual labour involved therein. Punjab Agricultural College.

Lyallpur Station.

85. The general conclusions deduced from the working of the Lyallpur farm are as follows :—

(1) Sub-soiling has proved beneficial in the case of sugarcane for the first time since the experiment was started three years ago.

(2) Nitrates either in the form of $C_a (N O_3)_2$ or of nitre have little or no residual effect in the succeeding season.

(3) $C_a (N O_3)_2$ though almost invariably giving an increased yield has not yet proved profitable.

(4) There appears to be no advantage in sowing cotton on ridges in good land.

(5) Less labour is required to get the land into proper condition with the furrow turning than the *desi* plough.

(6) Green manuring with *san* (hemp) has proved very beneficial in regenerating light soil.

Gurdaspur Station.

86. Roads and paths have been made at the Gurdáspur agricultural station, the total area of which is about 104 acres, of which one-half was under timber. The two main subjects of experiment to be undertaken are the sugarcane crop and the investigation of the possibilities of increasing the fertility and moisture capacity of *barani* soils.

Miscellaneous.

87. Experiments show that cassava will not grow in the Punjab, and that improvements are possible in the potato crop in the hills. The dates from Arabia promise well, and it is hoped that Punjab rubber from the *cryptostegia grandiflora* may some day be quoted on the market. The plant grows freely in all parts of the province and the reproduction, where it is once established, is very rapid. The quality of the rubber produced is good.

The Deputy Director was fully occupied with the creation of the Gurdáspur agricultural station, and had less time than usual for demonstrations with machinery. It is encouraging, however, that an English firm with the reputation of Messrs. Ransomes at Ipswich should think it worth-while to send out an expert to Lyallpur.

A collection of the crop products of the province brought from the Lahore Exhibition has been arranged in the museum of the Agricultural College. The collection is a very representative and instructive one, and should consequently be of great value to the college and the department. A good beginning has been made with well-boring experiments, and the success obtained in the Rohtak district in obtaining considerable supplies of underground water at lower depths than are at present tapped by ordinary wells is noticeable. Some experiments with wheat and grain preservation were started during the summer at Lyallpur and Ráwalpindi with the object of preventing weevil in masses of stored grain. A preliminary survey of the constitution of the alkali-infected soils of the provinces was concluded by the Agricultural Chemist, but no great advance appears to have yet been made towards the solution of the problem.

Punjab Veterinary College.

88. The year has been one of expectation and disappointment. The Government of India has decided that the college must be enlarged so as to serve as the sole veterinary college for the whole of Northern India. This means more professors, more laboratories and more space. Schemes have been drawn up to provide all these, and have been, or will be, submitted to Government. But disappointment will continue so long as the selection of a site for the enlarged college is delayed.

As to the details of the work of the college, it is unnecessary to do more than quote from the report of the examiners :—"The Board is of opinion that the students generally are lacking in practical knowledge. It is not necessary to go far to find the reason. The classes are overcrowded, and as a result it is impossible for the present staff to give the students attention and instruction individually. . . . . . We notice that the present dissecting room appears to be capable of accommodating some 16 to 20 students. In the Anatomy class there are 77 students. . . . . . It would appear that students become qualified without even an elementary knowledge of the simplest laboratory methods."

The demand for veterinary graduates continues to exceed the supply. Each year now, till the college is enlarged or rebuilt, the supply of graduates will become less, as the number of students has to be reduced so as to gain in efficiency.

Civil Veterinary Department.

89. During the year under report 217,823 cases of epidemic disease were reported, of which 74,696 proved fatal. The figures for the previous year were 337,146 cases and 51,547 deaths. The decrease in reported cases is mainly under foot-and-mouth disease, there being a decrease of 163,463 cases. The increase in the number of deaths is probably due to the information supplied by patwaris being more accurate, and at the same time rinderpest has been more severe than usual, having been more or less prevalent in all the districts throughout the year, and it alone accounts for 50,278 deaths as against 18,910 last year. That 102,543 inoculations against this disease were carried out is satisfactory, and the fact that only 300 deaths occurred among inoculated cattle should induce still more cattle-owners to have their cattle inoculated, but reports received from district officers show that inoculation is far from popular, and the decision of Government not at present to charge fees for inoculation rescues the treatment from threatened collapse.

At the close of year under report there were 485 stud bulls at work in the districts against 472 last year. There were 76 additions and 63 casualties. All the bulls are the property of local bodies.

The question of cattle-breeding has been brought into greater prominence by Mr. Stow's monograph on the subject, and it is to be hoped that the Civil Veterinary Department will devote all the attention they can spare to a subject of such vital importance to the population at large.

Loans to agriculturists.

90. Owing to favourable seasons the amount advanced under Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvements Loans) was smaller than that in any of the five preceding years with the exception of 1905-06, while advances under Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists Loans Act) fell below the figure for any of these years. Good harvests afforded an excellent opportunity for clearing accounts, and recoveries both of principal and interest were satisfactory.

The total of the advances during the year under Act XIX of 1883 amounted to Rs. 1,52,639. Over Rs. 20,000 were advanced in Gurgaon and Multán for masonry wells, while loans amounting to over Rs. 10,000 were made in Montgomery for wells and water-courses, in Muzaffargarh for wells, and in Attock for wells and dams. In the last district 17 new wells and 39 dams were completed during the year under report. Twenty-four new dams were also constructed with the aid of loans from Government in the Ráwalpindi district. Works appear to have been regularly inspected, and care to have been taken that the loans are applied to the objects for which they are granted. Three hundred and sixty new wells were completed from takavi advances, the largest numbers being reported from Gurgaon (32), Jullundur (24), Ludhiána (86), Siálkot (22), Multán (57), Muzaffargarh (35). The number of wells sunk without the help of a Government loan was 3,320.

Advances amounting to Rs. 1,78,520 were made during the year under Act XII of 1884. Loans amounting to over Rs. 30,000 were distributed in Muzaffargarh and Miánwali, over Rs. 20,000 in Montgomery, and over Rs. 10,000 in Amritsar (chiefly in the Ajnála tahsil), Gurdáspur, Sialkot, Multán and Dera Ghází Khan. On the other hand, Rs. 4,380 sufficed for the whole of the Delhi division. Government has gained Rs. 98,236 in the operations under both Acts. The result for the past six years has been a net gain of Rs. 93,969 under Act XIX of 1883 and a net loss of Rs. 79,652 under Act XII of 1884.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

91. The record of the co-operative movement in the Punjab for 1910-11 may be thus summarised: an increase in the number of societies of 55 per cent., in membership of 34 per cent., and in working capital of 80 per cent. The last now amounts to $28\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which 31 per cent. consists of shares and

39 per cent. of deposits. The results achieved in Jullundur in the way of attracting deposits from non-members are remarkable. These amount to Rs. 2,64,000, and it is very satisfactory to note that Rs. 1,73,000 have been contributed by money-lenders. The future of village banks elsewhere depends largely on their ability to establish public confidence in the security which they offer to the depositor. Societies are now to be found in all districts of the Punjab with the exception of Delhi, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghází Khan, Ferozepore and Hissar. The Delhi division, Ráwalpindi and Kángra record only beginnings. But the seed once sown, with due care and attention, is capable of rapid development. The object to be aimed at for some years to come, however, is consolidation and expansion within the districts where co-operation has already taken root rather than extension to new districts.

Growth in the two districts, where the movement is most firmly established, has been satisfactory. Four hundred, or one-third of the total number of villages in the Jullundur district, are now directly interested in 318 societies. Membership has increased from 13,298 to 20,172 and working capital, which last year was over 6 lakhs, has been doubled. The flourishing Chuheki Bank has gained the credit of being the first society to employ a Sub-Inspector of its own. A disappointing kharif crop retarded the rate of progress in Gurdáspur, but even in that district the number of societies increased from 157 to 202 and capital from over 4 lakhs to over 5½ lakhs, while loans to the amount of nearly two lakhs were recovered from members.

Central banks have developed their business considerably. The Jullundur Central Bank after carrying 25 per cent. of profits to reserve was able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. The earnings of the Gurdáspur Bank permitted a similar dividend. The Gujrát and Shahpur banks earned dividends of 6 per cent., but the Hoshiárpur and Jhelum banks were less successful. With the exception of the Jullundur Central Bank all these institutions have been hampered by lack of deposits. In order to provide the funds necessary for financing village societies a system of cash credits on favourable terms has been arranged with the Bank of Bengal.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the societies are rural. But urban societies have also increased in numbers. The Phillour society, a co-operative shop for members of the Police School, declared a dividend of 10 per cent. after due deductions for the reserve fund and depreciation. The new urban societies are of the industrial type, four of the five being intended to assist handloom weavers to ply their trade. This movement is in its infancy, but the results so far are promising.

Prices.

92. Excepting cotton, wheat and rapeseed, harvest prices were considerably lower than in 1909-10. Cotton prices were higher than they have ever been: wheat was only slightly cheaper in 1911 than in 1910: the somewhat poor rape crop and European demand resulted in a marked rise of prices.

Hissar reports:—"Zamindars have generally sufficient stock of grain for their personal consumption, and grain-dealers are stated to have stocked food-grains, particularly gram, in large quantities for mercantile purposes." Rohtak says:—"It is noticeable that zamindars have begun to show a tendency to store grain and only send a portion of their produce for sale to the market." Ludhiána says:—"The zamindars as usual keep stocks, and are loth to dispose of them until they can make the most of them. Food stocks are ample." Jhang says:—"The grain stock is large, and the people are waiting for an increase in the price of grain and are not exhausting their stock." Generally food stocks are reported to be sufficient or large.

28. Weather and Crops.

Weather and crops.

93. The monsoon of 1910 was fitful, and till the end of August threatened again and again to fail. The rain, however, always reappeared in time to save the crops, and so the results were generally favourable. But there was too much rain at one time and too little at another, and so sowings were short in one place and floods did damage in another. There was no rain in

September in the north and west of the province, but generally the final August rains had been so heavy as to leave enough moisture for rabi sowings. In October there was heavy and abnormal rain in the Delhi division, which damaged the millets and cotton considerably, but led to large rabi sowings.

The winter rains were abundant in January, and the season progressed very favourably till March declared itself as excessively wet and cloudy. Taken all round, the year was good enough almost to satisfy even the cultivator, who could, however, have his grumble over the cane that was spoiled by frost and the wheat that was shrivelled, rusted and smutted by untimely rain, when a bumper crop was in sight. Plague seriously interfered with harvesting operations in Gurgaon, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujránwala and Lyallpur.

The kharif figures were about normal for the irrigated area and under normal for the unirrigated area. The sowings were seriously short only in part of the Delhi division owing to want of rain in the end of July. Seventeen per cent. of the sown area failed, and three-quarters of the failure was in unirrigated crops. For the kharif harvest this is not a large amount of failure; and on the whole the harvest was a good one, but less good than in 1909.

The area sown in the rabi was 16 per cent. better than the normal. Only 9 per cent. of the sown area is shewn by the statistics to have failed, but this is certainly optimistic, as in many districts the wheat did not weigh out to anything like the tonnage expected. Owing to rust and shrivelled grain in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi and Karnál much large areas than usual were sown and cropped—a fortunate circumstance in view of the failure of the kharif of 1911.

Turning to individual crops, the season was everywhere favourable throughout for rice, and the crop was 17 per cent. above normal. Except in Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon jowar and bajra did well. Sugarcane in the Central Punjab suffered severely from the frost in December. The area cropped was normal. The heavy September rains damaged the cotton in many districts, but the high prices realised benefited the cultivators greatly. Though the area under wheat was the largest since 1907, the rains and clouds of March reduced the outturn very considerably. The yield of barley is estimated at 323,000 tons and of gram 1,309,000 tons.

Irrigated area.

94. The total irrigated area of the year was 10,357,306 acres, of which 3,071,309 acres were irrigated from wells and most of the rest from canals. Here again there are no unusual variations. Such as they are, they result from the rain being timely or the reverse; for instance, well irrigation in Jullundur was less than in the preceding year by 10,000 acres in the kharif and 16,000 acres in the rabi, whereas in Siálkot the well area rose by nearly 47,000 acres chiefly in the rabi. The only districts in which the canal-irrigated areas were largely in excess of those of last year were Hissar (+ 45,000 acres, mostly in rabi); Dera Gházi Khan (+ 66,000 acres, equally in both harvests); Amritsar (+ 42,000 acres, mostly in the rabi).

29. Horticulture.

Agri-Horticultural Gardens.

95. Classes were started on the 1st October 1910 for the training of malis and boys. There were 17 students in the latter and 5 in the former class; so far they have shown a keen interest in their work, and the prospects of turning out good malis are promising. The course of instruction for the mali class comprises (1) practical experience in each part of the gardens; (2) conversational lectures while engaged on the work in progress by the Superintendent; (3) lectures on the laying out of small gardens, selection of plants and trees, and on the use and care of garden implements; (4) lessons in reading and writing English numbers. The demand for good malis is on the increase, and last year 36 posts on pay of Rs. 15—20 per mensem were filled.

Considerable damage was done by a sharp attack of frost in December, which killed about 10,000 young orange and lime plants, besides injuring

other young trees and shrubs. This will seriously affect the next two years' income.

A collection of bulbs and roots was imported from Europe for experimental work.

Among the most successful were *Lilium Candidum, Tigrinum, Harrisii, Umbellatum, Spirea Japonica and Plumosa.* Indents for plants and seeds from Government and private purchasers were good, and show an increase over last year by about 150 orders.

30.—Forests.

Area.

96. The total area under the control of the Forest Department was reduced from 8,752·10 square miles to 8,733·93 square miles. The main reduction consisted in the disforestation of 1,229 acres of reserved forests in the Shahpur division, for colonization purposes, and of 8,728 acres of unclassed forests similarly abandoned in the Multán division.

Settlements.

97. The settlement of the Pabar Range forests in the Bashahr division has received the sanction of Government. The resettlement of the Kángra forests, a most difficult question, is still under consideration, and possibly an amendment of Chapter IV of the Forest Act will be required.

Demarcation and survey.

98. Consequent on the reduction in the total area under the control of the Department, the total length of artificially demarcated boundaries fell from 9,907 to 9,753 miles. Four hundred and twenty-nine square miles of forests were surveyed by the Survey Department in the Chenab, Lahore, Montgomery and Shahpur divisions.

Working plans

99. Proposals for the revision of the current working plans of the Kulu, Sutlej Valley, Murree, Kahúta, Jubbal, Pangi, Kot Khái, Kot Guru, Dalhousie and Taroch forests have been accepted by Government, the group method of treatment being substituted for the selection method. The working plan of the Upper Ravi forests, on the group system, was introduced for the working season of 1911.

Communications and buildings.

100. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 1,06,216. Two miles of cart road were completed and 38 miles of mule roads and paths constructed. The Patriata ropeway has been completed, after great difficulties had been experienced owing to defects in the design. It has cost some 20 per cent. in excess of the amount of the tender. Owing to the necessity of providing additional funds for this work, the expenditure on buildings was reduced to Rs. 14,234.

Forest offences.

101. Throughout the province forest offences are increasing steadily. In 1908-09, 6,752 cases were brought to notice. In 1909-10 the number was 7,379, and in the year under report, 7,890. Out of 6,783 offences disposed of by forest officers under section 67 of the Forest Act, 2,439 occurred in Kángra, 1,246 in Ráwalpindi, and 1,265 in Jhelum. The remarks of the Conservator as to the dangers of allowing offences to be compounded indicate a serious state of things, and the Commissioners of divisions might consider with the local forest officers if some remedy cannot be found.

Protection from fire.

102. The area attempted to be protected was 666,867 acres. The total number of fires was 236, burning over 20,992 acres, of which 14,935 were in Ráwalpindi alone, a serious fact which calls for investigation.

Protection against injuries from natural causes.

103. The investigations of various officers into fungus and insect pests are interesting, but they are instructive mainly as indicating how imperfect is our knowledge of sylvicultural conditions. It is to be hoped, however, that in a few years it will be possible to formulate more definite conclusions on the subject of natural reproduction, with which the damage done by disease and by insects is intimately bound up.

Exploitation.

104. A central factory for the distillation of resin, capable of dealing with 8,000 maunds of crude resin, has been established at Shahdara. The object in view is to show that the industry can be established on a profitable basis

in order that eventually it may be taken over by private enterprise. The quantity of timber removed by departmental agency was 205,805 cubic feet, and of fuel 747,484 cubic feet solid. Purchasers removed 3,727,905 cubic feet of timber and 4,685,588 cubic feet solid of firewood. The figures for last year were 3,075,203 cubic feet and 3,373,771 cubic feet, respectively. The principal increase under the head of timber was due to the opening up of the Pabar forests in Bashahr, and under firewood to increases in Kángra and to sales to brick-burning contractors in Lahore.

105. Experiments with new varieties are proceeding. In the low hills there appears to be an opening for the quick-growing eucalyptus. The experiments in rubber growing are most encouraging. The results of dipping the ends of soft wood sleepers in coal tar are so remarkable that the experiment should be extended. Similarly, the result of more extensive tapping for resin suggests that much more resin can be obtained without serious danger to the life of the trees. **Experiments.**

106. A scheme for the reorganisation of the clerical staff has been submitted to the Local Government. The question of the establishment of a school for Forest Rangers, in conjunction with the Lyallpur Agricultural College, is under consideration. **Administrative.**

ARBORICULTURE.

107. The total length of the avenues under district boards at the commencement of the period dealt with in the report, *viz.*, 1908-09 to 1910-11, was 8,302 miles, and at its close 9,014 miles : 60·3 per cent. of the total length of roads suitable for planting with avenues were planted up during the triennium. No planting of avenues was carried out in the Miánwáli, Gurgaon and Gurdáspur districts, or in the Jhang, Karnál, Amritsar, Delhi and Ráwalpindi municipalities. **District boards and municipalities.**

The area under groves increased from 4,823 acres to 4,877 acres, and the area under plantations decreased from 1,879 acres to 1,811 acres, while the acreage of the nurseries planted rose from 265 to 278.

The gross revenue from arboriculture was Rs. 7,69,288, or Rs. 1,29,750 more than that of the previous triennial period ; while the expenditure was Rs. 11,62,427, or Rs. 2,06,081 in excess. The highest gross revenue was realized in the Siálkot district with Rs. 1,09,358.

108. The length of roads and canals suitable for avenues under the Irrigation Department increased during the period under report from 8,773 miles to 9,101. Seven hundred and eighty-nine miles were successfully planted as compared with 1,443 in 1905-06 to 1907-08. **Canal arboriculture.**

The percentage of failures amounted to 27·83 as against 37·21 in the previous triennium, which is satisfactory. There are no groves under the Irrigation Department, which, however, planted 2,240 acres of plantations. There was an increase in the percentage of failure, attributed chiefly to bad soil. On the Jhelum Canal it is proposed to try *farash* in certain areas where *kikar* sowing failed owing to salts in the soil. The income amounted to Rs. 3,81,747 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,86,190, the former being slightly less and the latter slightly greater than in the previous period.

109. The length of new avenues planted amounts to 80 miles against 145 miles in the previous three years. Failures amounted to 13·02 per cent. as compared with 19·25. **Arboriculture in Provincial Divisions, Public Works Department.**

The revenue for the period under report amounted to Rs. 92,158 and the expenditure to Rs. 96,993, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 4,835 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 21,127 in the previous triennium. More money

has been spent on existing groves and avenues and on establishment. Jullundur, Lyallpur and Ambála are the only divisions which worked with a surplus. The value of the standing timber is highest in the Jullundur division, where it is estimated at Rs. 3,20,000.

31. Mines and Quarries.

Gold. 110. Gold washing in the Ambála, Jhelum, Miánwáli and Attock districts produced 106 ounces of gold, worth Rs. 6,476.

Kankar. 111. Three thousand and six hundred tons of block kankar were dug in the Ambála district.

Slates. 112. The outturn of slates quarried (in Kángra and Gurgaon) amounted to 9,539 tons, 5,607 tons of which came from mines regulated by the Act.

Coal. 113. The output of the coal mines in Jhelum, Shahpur and Miánwáli amounted to 49,189 tons.

Limestone. 114. Nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-four tons of limestone were extracted—all but 600 tons in the Jhelum district.

Petroleum. 115. One thousand and sixty-four gallons of petroleum were obtained in the Miánwáli district.

Alum. 116. The output of alum amounted to 3,408 tons ; it is obtained in the Miánwáli district.

Gypsum. 117. The outturn was 2,287 tons, from the Delhi and Jhelum districts.

Salt. 118. The total outturn was 119,867 tons.

32. Manufactures.

Number of factories. 119. The total number of factories is now 262. One hundred and ninety-one of these are cotton-ginning mills. In Lyallpur there are said to be too many factories. Both there and in Multán there appears to be a pooling arrangement among all the cotton-ginning factories. The cotton crop was a bad one, and most of the ginning mills worked short time.

Operatives. 120. The persons employed numbered 29,626, some 1,000 more than in 1909. Of these, 3,951 were women and 871 children. There is reason to fear that in many districts illegalities in connection with the employment of women and children are numerous, and more frequent resort should be made to prosecutions, if warnings are disregarded. There was not, as a matter of fact, a single prosecution under the Act during the year.

Inspections. 121. One hundred and ninety-three factories were inspected once or oftener. Of the 69 factories not inspected at all, 34 were closed throughout the year.

Holidays. 122. Of the factories at work during the year, apart from those exempted, 160 report that they give a holiday on Sundays, 55 on varying week days. The Sunday holiday is commoner than last year, which is so much the better. The midday stoppage is generally observed.

Wages. 123. Wages, especially of unskilled labour, continue to rise ; 10 annas a day is stated to be the minimum wage for labour of the latter kind in Hissar and Lyallpur. In the Central Punjab rates are lower. There were 8 fatal accidents during the year.

33. Trade.

INTERNAL TRADE.

124. The total trade by rail and river in each of the past three years, excluding animals and treasure, is shown in the table below :— **Total trade.**

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
1908-09	42,190,762	24,24,69,842	24,393,143	15,30,95,643
1909-10	39,743,586	25,01,28,904	45,501,556	25,17,11,928
1910-11	42,340,721	26,62,99,310	50,299,736	25,43,82,426

The imports are the largest on record. The exports are recovering; but in weight they do not approach the figures of the two great years, 1906-07 and 1907-08, when the exports of wheat were so unusually large. The fall in prices is reflected in the smallness of the rise in the value of the exports as compared with the rise in their weight.

125. The imports of Indian yarn have risen by 10 lakhs of rupees. **Imports.** Piece-goods, both Foreign [illegible] lakhs), [illegible] er iron [illegible] reased [illegible] ils by [illegible] piece-goods by 10 lakhs, of other woollen manufactures by 8 [illegible] and of "all other articles of merchandize" by 10 lakhs of rupees. All these increases may be ascribed to the prosperity of the people of the province.

ERRATA.

In line 5 of paragraph 125 on page 29 o[illegible] tion of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the [illegible] read "26·58 lakhs"; and *for* "oils" *read* "oils [illegible]s"

The imports of kerosine oil have increased by only 4,000 maunds in weight, but by 5¼ lakhs of rupees in value. Even so small an increase in consumption is satisfactory when prices have been so high.

The imports of refined sugar have increased by 5 lakhs of maunds and 37 lakhs of rupees. As our provincial production of gur is yearly increasing and our imports of gur yearly decreasing, the growing imports of refined sugar testify to the well-being of the people of the Punjab, who can consume so much more refined sugar, in addition to their gur, than heretofore.

The import of gold coin has gone up by 204 lakhs of rupees, while the imports of silver coin and bullion have dropped by 124 lakhs of rupees. There are 280 lakhs of rupees in gold coin, 142 lakhs of rupees in silver bullion and 4 lakhs of rupees in silver coin more in the Punjab at the close of the year than there were at the beginning.

The decrease of 5 lakhs in the imports of coal and coke is due to short working of cotton ginning and spinning mills, there having been less cotton to gin and the high price of raw cotton making spinning unprofitable.

126. The only considerable exports of yarn, whether Indian or Foreign, **Exports.** are from Delhi to the United Provinces; these exports in the case of Indian fell by 18,226 maunds and in the case of Foreign yarn [illegible] ... high prices. "Other sorts" of railway materials swelled the export returns by 54 lakhs of

In line 6 of paragraph 126 on page 29 of the Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1910-11 *for* "to 26½ lakhs" *read* "by 25·70 lakhs".

The exports of gram and pulse fell by 40 lakhs of rupees in value, though 2¼ more lakhs of maunds left the province. The exports of *jowar* and *bajra*, following the poor crop in the Delhi division, dropped by 4¼ lakhs of maunds. Both raw skins and raw hides show large decreases; the American demand was apparently slacker than usual.

River borne trade.

127. Goods weighing 238,780 maunds were imported, and exports amounted to 2,018,975 maunds; both figures show a slight increase in last year's totals.

TRADE WITH TRANS-FRONTIER COUNTRIES.

Trade with Afghanistan.

128. This is registered at Khar in the Dera Gházi Khan district. It nominally follows two routes,—one *viâ* Musa Khel and Zhob and Kamar-din Karez; the second *viâ* Peshin or Toba from Kandahar. No trade, however, is recorded as having passed by the latter route: all went *viâ* Kamar-din Karez. Imports show a very substantial increase of over Rs. 70,000 in value: this is nearly all in fruits, vegetables and *ghi*, and is due to the high prices prevailing in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Exports also show an increase, though a smaller one, amounting to Rs. 25,000. This is visible mainly in European piece-goods, rice, sugar and manufactured leather articles. This seems to point to a higher standard of living among the tribesmen. The increase in leather articles is probably due to the export of boots and shoes, the demand for which is a steady one across the frontier.

Trade with Ladakh.

129. All the trade with Ladakh during the year passed *viâ* Sultánpur and Kulu. None *viâ* the Nachar route from Simla. Imports, though they have decreased in weight, show an increase in the value of Rs. 32,000. Charas fell in weight by 168 maunds, but rose in value by Rs. 40,000. Raw wool shows an increase from Rs. 3,900 to Rs. 15,700: apparently much of this wool was collected some time ago, and would have been imported last year had not transport failed. Much borax is said to be lying unsold in Kulu and Hoshiárpur. Exports have increased in value by half a lakh. Indian tea has increased by over Rs. 11,000 owing, it is said, to a rise in the price of tea in Tibet. Cotton piece-goods, both European and Indian, show considerable increases, particularly the former. This increase is explained in Kulu, so far as European piece-goods go, by the facilities given by the bonded warehouse established at Hoshiárpur.

Trade with Tibet.

130. The greater part of this goes *viâ* the Simla routes; less *viâ* Kulu. Imports are, practically, the same as last year in value; the slight differences under the various heads do not call for explanation. Exports are better by Rs. 48,000. More than half of this increase, however, is in silver. The tea exports (green aud black combined) are practically as last year. Otherwise the increases are fairly well distributed between the following heads:—Coral, grain and pulses, precious stones, brass and copper, and manufactured silk and wool.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

131. As regards companies with share capital, 20 new companies were registered during the year. Seven companies ceased to exist. There are now 149 companies on the register. The nominal capital is 580 lakhs. The paid-up capital has increased by 13 lakhs to 185 lakhs.

Of the new companies, two are banks, seven are insurance or benefit companies, one is a soap factory, one a sugar factory, one a factory for agricultural machinery, and the rest trading companies of various kinds.

The defunct companies include the notorious "Industrial East," which was a European company practising fraud on a large scale, and its sister company the Punjab General Transport Company. A so-called spinning mill, with a nominal capital of 17 lakhs—none paid-up, has been wound up, after the chief promoter had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The only company with much paid-up capital (Rs. 1,69,930) which went into liquidation was the Islamia Printing and Publishing Company of Delhi which brought down, though after the close of the year, the connected Islamia Bank.

The Registrar has recently begun to refuse Memoranda of Association in which the signatures of subscribers are witnessed by other subscribers and to insist on outside witness. This is in accordance with English practice, and is a precaution which some recent cases have shown to be very necessary.

34. Public Works.

Total expenditure. 132. The total expenditure for the year on Public Works in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department was 48½ lakhs, or the same as last year.

Famine Relief Works. 133. Some eighty projects, calculated to give employment to 150,000 persons for six months, have been completed for tracts in the south-east of the Province.

Imperial Military Works. 134. Of Rs. 1,43,092 spent under this head, Rs. 15,990 were expended on the water-supply for the paddocks at Sargodha, and Rs. 21,327 on metalled roads for the Remount Depôt.

Imperial Civil Works. 135. The total outlay was Rs. 4,14,847. The works completed include quarters for Telegraph peons at Simla; the conversion of the Press Room at the Foreign Office into a Record Room; and combined Post and Telegraph offices at Upper and Lower Dharmsala.

Provincial Civil Works. 136. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,65,498 on original works and Rs. 14,87,139 on repairs. The principal works undertaken were as follows:—An enlarged new katcheri at Gujrat; a new tahsil and combined residence and court-house for the Assistant Commissioner at Fazilka; alterations to district katcheri at Jullundur; additional out-house accommodation at 'Ellerslie,' Simla; the provision of fixtures to the chemistry and main blocks and other works for the Lyallpur Agricultural College; the extension of the Chemical Laboratory, Government College, Lahore, and the provision of the necessary fittings; the extension of the Cemetery at Simla; the construction of the Sessions' house and District Judge's residence at Lower Dharmsála; the extension of the Reformatory School, Delhi; the conversion of the District Jail, Lahore, into a Central Jail; the completion of Police Stations at Ketha Segral, Lower Dharmsála, Bhawarna, Pattoki and Haveli; a Police rest-house at Bhawarna and a residence for the Superintendent of Police at Lower Dharmsála; the construction of a hospital at Kálabágh, and quarters for the Public Works Department at Lower Dharmsála.

Roads. 137. The Provincial outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 3,97,385 on Works and Rs. 10,59,300 on Repairs. The mileage of Provincial metalled roads outside municipal limits maintained from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 1,112. Apart from work in progress 118 miles of feeder roads were completed during the year. A suspension bridge was built over the Sutlej at Dehar.

Miscellaneous. 138. The water-supply and drainage of the Pattoki Mandi and the metalling of certain roads in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore were completed. Good progress was made with the Simla Hydro-Electric Scheme; about two-thirds of the tunnel through the Panhera ridge has been completed and about one-fifth of the concrete flume. At Dharmsála the water-supply was extended to the new civil station. The drainage of the western part of the town of Gujránwála was completed. Projects amounting to Rs. 9,77,793 were scrutinized for local bodies.

Railways.

139. There was an increase of Rs. 81·49 lakhs in the earnings of the North-Western Railway, bringing the net earnings up to 251 lakhs. Passenger earnings accounted for 26·64 of this. Heavy bookings of wheat, oil-seeds and raw cotton were again the main cause of the improved receipts from goods traffic. The length of open line comprised in the system amounted in 1910 to 4,772·78 miles.

The principal works completed during the year comprise the new carriage and wagon shops at Lahore, the new Beas-Sutlej bridges, and an aerial ropeway, designed to carry grain from the Kálka-Simla Railway goods terminus to the Ganj at Simla.

Surveys were carried for the line from Siálkot to Amritsar, a distance of about 100 miles, and were in progress for the line from Jakhal to Hissar, 50 miles.

Four persons were killed and three seriously injured in an accident at Hirok station, due to the failure of the vacuum brakes. The line on the Kotri-Karachi City section was breached at several places in July 1910.

The question of the possibility of introducing the use of grain elevators was investigated by an informal committee in 1909, but it was decided that this was a question in which the initiative could more suitably be taken by the Karachi Port Trust and by the traders concerned.

35. Irrigation.

General.

140. The direct receipts of the Irrigation Department during the year were Rs. 2,09,18,979 and the direct expenditure Rs. 2,13,71,638, of which Rs. 1,26,72,029 was due to capital and Rs. 86,99,609 to working expenses. In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the canals on account of enhanced land revenue, &c., amounted to Rs. 43,97,483. The total area irrigated by Major and Minor Works amounted to 7,227,042 acres, as against an average of 7,091,739 acres in the three previous years.

Western Jumna Canal.

141. The principal works carried out were—work was started and is still in progress on an embankment at Dadupur connecting the circular bund with the high land at Balachaur to keep Somb floods out of the canal. The Indri silting reach was reopened. The remodelling and extension of the Nurka Minor was completed. A considerable amount of money has been spent by the owners on the improvement of their water-courses in and around Delhi. Rupees 5,05,948 were expended on maintenance and repairs. The floods of 1910 did much damage to the works at Tájewála.

The total area irrigated was 585,438 acres. This is 245,362 acres less than the maximum proposed to be irrigated in this canal. The net income amounted to Rs. 12,34,235, equivalent to 7·10 per cent. on the capital outlay as against Rs. 10,36,612 and 5·97 per cent. last year. The increase is due to the fact that Rs. 2,75,586 were credited for the first time to the Irrigation Department on account of share of enhanced land revenue and interest on sale-proceeds of waste land benefited. Two projects for utilizing the water to be obtained from the Sarda Ganges scheme—one to utilise 816 cusecs and an alternative project to utilise 1,400 cusecs—are at present under consideration.

Sirhind Canal.

142. The works carried out include a ferry crossing for Bul village, a drainage syphon and bridge on Jarrowal distributary, repairs to training works in Budki torrents, raising bund and spurs in Siswan outfall, waterproofing bed first two miles of Jagraon distributary.

Eight lakhs, forty-three thousands four hundred and forty-seven acres were irrigated during the year; there was a decrease of about 38 per cent. in the kharif, due to copious rains, which also reduced the area matured by the aid of irrigation in the rabi. The profit on the British branches amounted to Rs. 11,19,606, or 4·46 per cent. on the capital invested. The rate per acre irrigated comes to Rs. 1·58 as against Rs. 1·72 in 1909-10. Though the question is a complex one, it would appear that the enhancement of the water rate has led to a decrease in the area sown with sugarcane.

Upper Bari Doab Canal.

143. The bulk of the expenditure was under the head "IV—Suspense," and embraces expenditure on the purchase of stock on manufacture operations in the Central Workshops Division and on important innovations introduced in the workshops, where the year has been a very busy one. They are now well equipped in all departments except possibly the erecting of the component parts of machines.

The works executed include the reduction of outlets on the Handal, Turkwind Rakh and Manjoki distributaries, remodelling Manjoki and Tulki minors : 1,035,442 acres were irrigated, which is more than the average of the last triennium, and is chiefly due to very good irrigation done in the rabi in the 3rd Division. The net income of the year was Rs. 25,06,833, or 11·93 per cent. on the capital outlay.

144. Among other items, a new water wing to the left side of the Chenawan Regulator and a divide wall at Sagar were constructed ; the inner slopes of the Jhang Branch Upper in the Lyallpur Division was pitched ; and the new Khanuána Distributary was completed. Rupees 10,07,440 were spent on maintenance. Lower Chenab Canal.

Large improvements were carried out to the Upper Gugera Branch in connection with silt troubles, and the channel should before long be capable of carrying its authorised supply.

The year was a very favourable one as regards the area irrigated and the remissions granted, showing a profit of 28·66 per cent., the area irrigated—2,215,492 acres—being the largest on record. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 83,24,338.

An Outlet Remodelling Division was opened to test Gibbs' modules, to apply it to bad distributaries and to investigate the flow of water in channels and within the soil.

145. Expenditure on extensions and improvements amounted to Rs. 1,55,086, and was chiefly incurred on constructing a spur 2,000 feet below the Rasúl weir on the left flank of the river ; raising the shutters of bays 4 and 5 to 6 feet high ; remodelling masonry work on distributaries ; improving inspection houses. Special repairs were done to the bridges on the main line and to inspection houses ; the wood beams under the tramway for the travellers and the Rasúl undersluices were renewed ; the banks of the Northern Branch were strengthened and renewed. Lower Jhelum Canal.

The total area irrigated was 746,466 acres—an increase of 46,892 acres due to the development of irrigation on this canal. The net revenue realized was Rs. 19,24,417, or 11·89 per cent. on the capital outlay.

There were large floods, doing no damage, in August ; no rain fell in September. There was good winter rain at the end of January and an abnormal fall at the end of March. Both seasons were favourable. Some progress has been made in the direction of inducing the people to divide their fields into proper compartments (*kiaris*).

146. Temporary regulators were constructed for the Katora Canal and two bays added to the escape head ; bridges on the Chunian dispensary were repaired. The area irrigated was 282,397 acres, or 54,564 acres less than in the previous year, due to the lowness of the river both in the beginning and end of the season. The revenue collected was Rs. 6,19,445. Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal.

147. The net profit was Rs. 4,21,752, equivalent to 31·72 per cent. on the capital expenditure. Two lakhs, fifty-one thousands, four hundred and sixty-one acres were irrigated. A short supply till early in June and floods in August affected the working of the canal injuriously. Sidhnai Canal.

148. Three lakhs, ten thousands, six hundred and five acres were irrigated,—a better result than last year, due to the fact that the Gamun, Nur Dhundi and Dhundi Kutab canals remained in flow throughout the rabi season. There was a net loss of Rs. 2,45,854 on the year's working. An increasing tendency to cultivate rice on this canal is noticeable, but this leads to deterioration of the soil, and may have to be discouraged. Indus Inundation Canals.

149. The year under report was one of sustained progress, and at the end of it the completion of the Main Line Upper and Main Line Lower earth-work and works was well within sight. The question of dealing with the Deg drainage was tackled in earnest during the year, and after several consultations with the Inspector-General of Irrigation it was ultimately decided that a Upper Chenab Canal.

diversion channel to turn the entire drainage waters into the Ravi was the proper method of dealing with the question. The total outlay on the canal was Rs. 43,61,038.

Upper Jhelum Canal.

150. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,63,296. This circle consisted of six divisions during the year. One thousand, one hundred and twenty-six lakhs of earthwork were excavated on the main line of the canal. The average labour attendance was 8,102 men and 2,510 animals. Prolonged rain in March 1911 dispersed the fine labour force of February prematurely. The large increase of 333 lakhs of earthwork as compared with last year was mainly due to the use of tramway wagons and engines. As soon as canal banks were completed the long slopes were grassed and plantations started on completed spoil banks.

Lower Bari Doab Canal.

151. Very good progress was made on the level crossing, though the design was only finally approved in January 1911. The most difficult part of the work has been completed, *viz.*, that below spring level, and if the supply of stone keeps steady the crossing should be practically completed by March 1912. One hundred and seventy-five lakhs of earthworks were excavated in the 1st Division, 2,067 lakhs in the 2nd and 421 lakhs in the 3rd. The capital outlay, direct and indirect, on the canal during the year was Rs. 33 lakhs.

Project Circle.

152. All the surveys required for the preliminary report on the Sutlej Canals Project were completed by the close of 1909-10, and the Executive Engineer completed his report with its accompanying maps and diagrams in November 1910.

Minor Irrigation Works.

153. The Shahpur (Imperial) Canals earned the large profit of 26·46 per cent. The Ghaggar Canals, however, worked at a loss of Rs. 26,612. A profit of Rs. 2,39,641 was obtained from the Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals. The river was very low, and the canals could not be opened till the end of May.

The Chenab Inundation Canals showed a net revenue of Rs. 2,71,416. The canals opened late, but continued flowing longer than usual. The irrigated area on the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canal went up by 50,000 acres, and a profit of 2 lakhs was obtained. The net gain in the Shahpur (Provincial) Canal amounted to Rs. 7,067 and on the Ravi Inundation Canal to Rs. 4,025. The Rangoi Canal was worked at a small loss. It will be handed over to the District Board of Hissar as soon as the maintenance of 1911 has been carried out.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications :—

(*a*)—Departmental Reports.

Land Revenue.—Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1910.

Canal Revenue.—Administration Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, for the year 1910-11.

Excise and Opium.—Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

Salt.—Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the official year 1910-11.

Stamps.—Note on the Stamp Statements of the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

Income Tax.—Report on the Income Tax Administration of the Punjab during the year 1910-11.

Forests.—Punjab Forest Administration Report for 1910-11.

Local Funds.—District Report on the Administration and Accounts of the District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

Municipal Revenues.—Report on the working of municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1910-11.

(*b*)—Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*), Finance and Revenue.]

36. Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

154. In the following statements for the year ending March 31st, 1911, the income and expenditure of the Railways, Post Office and Telegraph Departments, military expenditure and capital expenditure on canals are omitted. **General.**

155. The revenue raised in the province during 1910-11 is made up as follows, last year's figures being quoted for comparison :— **Revenue.**

Sources of revenue.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Land Revenue	2,83·26	2,67·00
Irrigation (including land revenue due to canals)	2,47·30	2,43·55
Salt	35·92	35·91
Stamps	48·91	48·92
Excise	43·23	56·95
Income Tax	14·58	15·60
Forests	10·33	12·18
Registration	3·22	3·00
Tributes	3·77	2·77
Interest	4·01	3·22
Law and Justice—Courts	4·06	4·35
Law and Justice—Jails	2·54	2·82
Police	5·69	5·81
Education	4·68	3·72
Civil Works	4·95	5·74
All other items	20·06	20·01
Total Receipts ...	7,36·51	7,31·55

Expenditure.

156. The expenditure excluding expenditure of the Military, Railways, Post Office and Telegraph Departments, and capital expenditure on canals, amounted to Rs. 4,36·01 lakhs in 1910-11. The detailed items, with corresponding figures for the previous year, are given below :—

DEPARTMENTS.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Irrigation	89·80	1,04·82
Public Works	55·71	55·43
Revenue	47·49	46·41
Police	53·50	56·47
Law and Justice—Courts	38·07	40·94
Law and Justice—Jails	11·06	11·08
Medical	13·33	14·15
Education	22·61	22·84
General Administration	13·31	14·33
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	16·83	17·68
Forests	6·68	7·39
Political	6·48	6·14
Stationery and Printing	7·36	7·55
Scientific and other Minor Departments	7·74	7·78
Salt	4·34	4·48
All other items	17·63	18·52
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,11·94	4,36·01

Abstract of income and expenditure.

157. The following is an abstract of the gross income and expenditure for 1910-11 as recorded in the books of the Accountant-General, Punjab :—

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Lakhs of rupees.			*Lakhs of rupees.*		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue and Expenditure ...	3,06·67	3,88·97	6,95·64	82·82	3,48·71	4,31·53
Debt and remittance heads ...	...	...	38,05·13	...	...	40,64·29
Total ...	...	...	45,00·77	...	...	44,95·82
Opening balance ...	...	...	92·79	...	...	97·74
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	45,93·56	...	...	45,93·56

Chapter V.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

37. Land Revenue.

158. The land revenue collections for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1910 have been reviewed in Chapter II. Including collections on account of previous years, they amounted to Rs. 2,29,94,908 fixed, Rs. 56,17,711 fluctuating, and Rs. 18,90,872 miscellaneous land revenue; total Rs. 3,05,03,491.

38. Irrigation.

159. The total capital invested up to the end of 1910-11 on canals in operation classed as Productive Major Works was Rs. 11,43,31,721. The amount of capital expenditure on such works during the year was Rs. 10,12,948, and the income from all sources obtained from them Rs. 2,34,17,673. Working expenses came to Rs. 78,02,291. The excess revenue came to Rs. 1,56,15,382, or 13·66 per cent. on the capital outlay, and the net profit, after paying interest, to Rs. 1,19,07,030 as compared with Rs. 1,08,18,317 in 1909-10. On Productive Major Works under construction the capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 5,06,51,020. No expenditure under Capital was incurred on Imperial Canals, Minor Works, not classed as productive, the net profit on which came to Rs. 7,45,997. The high level of agricultural prosperity to which these figures testify was therefore fully maintained.

39. Opium and Excise Revenue.

General.

160. The year 1910-11 is chiefly remarkable for the great increase in Excise receipts. The income from Excise amounted to 57 lakhs as compared with 43¼ lakhs in 1909-10, and 47½ lakhs in 1908-09, which last was the highest figure on record previous to the year under report. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,21,061 to rather over two lakhs. The amount of revenue now derived from Excise is particularly noteworthy when it is remembered that nine years ago the income under this head amounted to only 25 lakhs. The year 1910-11 is also marked by important changes in the administration of the Excise Department. The appointment of Excise Commissioner has been abolished and the management of the department has been taken over by the Financial Commissioners. Experience has been gained of the working of the subordinate Excise staff, which was reorganised at the end of 1909-10. No other changes of any considerable importance have taken place, but the year has been one of vigorous work directed towards the elaboration of details for the consolidation of the various reforms in Excise policy which have been inaugurated during the past few years.

Liquor.

161. The increase in the total income is mainly accounted for by higher receipts from the still-head duty, and vend fees on country liquor. The income from the former rose from 17½ to 23½ lakhs and from the latter from a little under 7 lakhs to 12¼ lakhs. From a fiscal point of view the results are satisfactory and are doubtless due in part to better supervision. At the same time there can be no doubt that the chief cause of the growth of income is the increase of consumption and the spread of the liquor habit. The receipts from vend fees are particularly significant, amounting as they do to nearly as much as in 1908-09, when the enormous increase in license fees was stated to be due to speculative bidding by liquor contractors who hoped to recoup themselves by the familiar devices of dilution and short measure. The fees paid in 1910-11, however, cannot be said to rest on an unsound basis. The restrictions of the new licensing rules must now be thoroughly understood, and with the appointment of a strengthened preventive establishment contractors cannot expect to make such large profits from malpractices. It can only be concluded that, apart from the very serious increase of drunkenness in certain districts, such as Ferozepore, the number of persons who have acquired the habit of indulgence in alcohol is steadily increasing throughout the province. Measures are being taken to combat the growth of the drink habit in the districts where drinking to excess and the evils resulting from it are particularly

prevalent, and the number of shops is being steadily reduced where this is practicable. The question of the general increase of consumption, however, demands the close attention of Government officers, and too much importance cannot be attached to the necessity of collecting the fullest information possible regarding the spread of the use of alcohol, the causes underlying it and any restrictive measures which seem likely to be effective. At the same time no action on the part of Government will be successful unless supported by public opinion operating to maintain the former customary restrictions on excessive indulgence.

The increase in the consumption of 'spiced' or 'special' spirit, 55,406 gallons of which were excised during the year, has engaged the particular attention of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested that special measures should be taken to prevent this class of spirit being fraudulently sold as foreign spirit. In so far as the cheaper brands of the latter are deleterious a decrease in their consumption is not a matter for regret; at the same time the increase in the consumption of country spirit is *primâ facie* a sound reason for a further increase in the still-head duty, and the question of its enhancement is under consideration.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the distilleries of the province. The working arrangements are satisfactory, the outturn is adequate and of good quality, as is indicated by the fact that the imports from the Rosa distillery continue to decrease, and the supervision of the Distillery Excise staff is commended by Mr. Gibb, the distillery expert.

Opium.

162. The issues of Excise opium from treasuries amounted to 48,984 seers against 36,944 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the exhaustion of the stocks of opium grown in the Punjab plains. There is reason to believe that Excise opium is smuggled from the Punjab to Bengal and Burma, but the prohibition of the boiling of opium before sale, which has been introduced from the 1st April 1911, should have a deterrent effect.

The duty, or rather the issue price, of Excise opium has been raised from the 1st April 1911 from Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 in the districts bordering on the United Provinces and to Rs. 18 in the rest of the province. For several reasons a further advance is desirable, for the Punjab rate is even now lower than the rate in the Jumna districts of the United Provinces, where the issue price is Rs. 22 per seer, and considerably lower than in Sind—Rs. 27 per seer. The nearer the duty in the Punjab approximates to those of surrounding provinces the less risk of smuggling.

The number of persons per retail opium license shows a decrease not altogether due to the decline in population. The number of retail shops for the sale of raw opium has been reduced, but there has been an increase in the number of retail licenses for the retail sale of opium for Medical purposes.

Hemp drugs and cocaine.

163. Transactions in *charas* have to a certain extent been disorganised in consequence of the prevailing uncertainty as to the attitude of the Chinese authorities in the New Dominion. The prohibition of cultivation has not actually been enforced, and receipts on account of *charas* and *bhang* show an increase on those of the previous year. So far efforts to put an end to the illicit cocaine trade which flourishes in Delhi have been unsuccessful; and the situation calls for renewed energy on the part of the Police and Excise staff, and probably for a material strengthening of the law and for action in the countries which now are mainly concerned in this most dangerous traffic.

40. Salt Revenue.

164. The gross revenue of the Northern India Salt Department realized in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 35,91,707 or Rs. 697 less than in 1909-10. The average retail price of salt per maund in the province increased by $\frac{1}{6}$ anna.

In the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division the price of salt was raised at Khewrah from 1 anna to 1 anna 1 pie and at Nurpur, Warcha and Kalabagh from 9 pies to 10 pies per maund with effect from 1st July 1910. This slight increase, which has not affected the trade, was necessary to balance the small loss on excavation and storage.

The sales in this division amounted to maunds 3,300,096, and the issues to maunds 3,295,563, or 1·13 per cent. less than last year. Some difficulty was experienced in procuring labour for the Warthganj depôt in September and October. The mines were fortunately free from plague.

The sales from the Mandi mines—maunds 96,695—were 4·59 per cent. less than last year. The sales of Sultánpuri salt also exhibit a decrease, and amounted to maunds 22,868. The bulk of this was despatched to the United Provinces.

Some 70 maunds of salt produced at the saltpetre refinery at Rájgarh in the Patiála State were seized at various places in the United Provinces, and confiscated. Suitable steps have been taken by the Darbar to prevent the export of such salt to British territory.

41. Stamp Revenue.

165. Viewed in the light of the steady growth of income which characterised the preceding triennium, the further improvement in receipts under the Court Fees and Stamp Acts during the years 1908—1911 is highly satisfactory. The receipts from stamps, which in 1905-06 amounted to 37½ lakhs, rose to 41 lakhs in 1907-08 and to 45 lakhs in the first year of the period now under report. Excluding the compensatory assignment of Rs. 1,85,000, which represents the receipts formerly credited in the province on account of the sale of revenue stamps, there was a further advance of 2 lakhs in the income of 1909-10. No further increase was recorded for 1910-11, but the halt is probably only temporary. In this connection the increase from receipts in non-judicial stamps, which amounted in 1910-11 to Rs. 16,84,000, is particularly satisfactory. Fluctuations must be expected from time to time, but on the whole the rate of progress has been steadily maintained. The increased business done in bills of exchange, special adhesive stamps, foreign bill stamps and cheque stamps is noticeable. The figures reflect the recent period of prosperity and are an index of developments which cannot fail to be of benefit to the province.

Owing to the abolition of the appointment of the Excise Commissioner in October 1910, the office of the Superintendent of Stamps has been merged in that of the Financial Commissioners, and the duty of inspecting Stamp Depôts, Record Rooms and the registers of stamp vendors has been transferred to Commissioners and their Personal Assistants. The altered system will permit of more regular and frequent inspections, and it is to be hoped that the advantages of this measure of decentralization will be fully developed.

42. Assessed Taxes.

166. In view of the present industrial and commercial activity, and of the undoubted increase in wealth due to other than agricultural pursuits, the statistics for the past three years can only be regarded as disappointing. It was not until the last year of the triennium that receipts from income-tax reached the amount realized in 1902-03, in which year incomes of under Rs. 1,000 were still liable to taxation. Gross collections in 1910-11 amounted to Rs. 14,66,000, an increase of somewhat less than 8 per cent. on the figures for 1907-08. These results may partly be accounted for by the fact that the tax on what are perhaps the largest incomes earned in the Punjab is paid in other provinces. Government has directed that special inquiries be made into

the matter. Apart from the above, there are grounds for ascribing the unsatisfactory results in part to defective methods of assessment, and the question of carrying out special assessments in cases where there are reasons for believing that the loss of income to Government is serious, merits attention. Special inquiries might be made in the first instance in Lahore, Multán and Lyallpur. In other respects also the work of the income-tax department appears to be far from efficient. Delays occur in the framing of assessments and in the disposal of objections, which result in the first place in unnecessary inconvenience to assessees and are also responsible for the heavy accumulations of arrears, amounting to Rs. 41,000 at the close of 1910-11.

43. Forest Revenue.

167. The financial results as shown in the report are considerably better than they were last year. The total revenue was Rs. 15,22,000 as against Rs. 9,75,000 in 1909-10. The Conservator explains that this year's receipts include a sum of Rs. 1,26,500 which belongs to the income of 1909-10. However the increase as shown by the Conservator is Rs. 2,93,000 which is substantial and satisfactory. The Kángra division now shows a small surplus as against a deficit last year. The decrease of Rs. 1,09,000 under timber removed by Government agency is also satisfactory as showing that the surplus stock is being sold off. An increase of Rs. 35,600 in the sale of fuel from Chánga Mánga is reported. This should be an increasing head of revenue, now that the difficulties of marketing the produce have been successfully met. The rapid and spontaneous growth of the mulberry is a very satisfactory feature of the irrigated plantations here and at Lahore, as it insures a large supply of fuel and offers possibilities of sericulture.

The increase in expenditure is Rs. 70,480, most of which was due to the unfortunate Patriata ropeway, and a good deal of the excess should really be charged as capital expenditure. The actual cash surplus is returned by the Conservator as Rs. 7,73,000 which he reduces to Rs. 6,57,000 on account of adjustments. This compares favourably with Rs. 4,23,000 and Rs. 5,92,000, the Conservator's figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09, respectively. Proposals are on foot for revising the accounts system of the Forest Department, and if these proposals could be made to include the abolition of the so-called forest year which begins on the 1st of July, it would be easier to obtain a clearer view of the financial working of the Department. Some improved method of arranging the figures is certainly demanded.

44. Provincial Revenue.

168. The income and expenditure under the Provincial section of accounts during the past year have been as follows :—

Year.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	30,51,002	3,23,02,486	3,38,79,468	14,74,020
1909-10	*14,75,298	3,52,15,061	3,39,14,502	27,75,857
1910-11	27,75,857	3,91,12,487	3,49,13,367	69,74,977

*NOTE.—The opening balance for 1909-10 includes Rs. 1,278 on account of Copying Agency Fund provincialised during 1908-09.

The closing balance of the year 1910-11 included 8½ lakhs out of the Imperial contributions towards the extension and improvement of Simla, as also 10 lakhs towards the King Edward Memorial in the Punjab, 10 lakhs for sanitation and the Central Research Institute, and 9 lakhs for education.

The special features in the accounts of the year 1910-11 were (1) the purchase, by capitalist and yeoman grantees of proprietary rights in the canal colonies, (2) the amalgamation of the owner's rate on the Western Jumna Canal with the occupier's rate, (3) the automatic imposition of owner's rate in certain circles in the Chenab Colony, (4) the abolition of the appointments of Settlement Commissioner and Excise Commissioner and the creation of a second Financial Commissionership, (5) the reorganization of the subordinate executive staff of jails, and (6) the transfer of all new and existing feeder roads to District Boards with an annual maintenance grant of 4 lakhs.

The revenue classed as Provincial consists of certain receipts, either wholly or partly allotted to Provincial uses, the principal heads of which have been discussed above.

45. Local Funds.

169. The gross income of the District Boards for the year was Rs. 51,87,000 as against Rs. 53,47,000 in 1909-10, and their total expenditure Rs. 49,35,000 compared with Rs. 53,97,000. The local rate was raised in Dera Gházi Khan and in Ambála, after the close of the year under report. It is still well below the maximum in most districts, and in view of the growing needs of the boards and in particular of the claims of primary education, an enhancement of the rate in some districts might be considered.

Receipts under the head of Education are rising steadily. The most marked rise is in fees received from middle schools. Expenditure on education rose from Rs. 9,80,000 to Rs. 10,14,000. Medical receipts dropped from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 1,20,000. Expenditure under this head also fell from Rs. 6,34,000 to Rs. 6,05,000. The abandonment of the attempt to exterminate rats generally led to a decrease of Rs. 25,000 under plague charges. The outlay on communications shows an enormous decrease from Rs. 10,29,000 to Rs. 6,62,000. It is to be hoped that Commissioners, with whom lies the distribution of the grant of Rs. 4,00,000 from provincial funds given for the maintenance of roads handed over to the boards, will see that it is fully expended on the objects for which it was allotted.

Balances fell below the prescribed minimum in Jullundur, Siálkot and Gujrát; surplus balances were high in Rohtak, Lyallpur, Karnál, Multán and Gurgaon. Recent orders have relieved the boards of the necessity of maintaining special reserve balances except in districts where the income of the boards is specially liable to fluctuation.

46. Municipal Funds.

170. The aggregate income of the municipalities in the province rose from Rs. 59,90,000 in 1909-10 to Rs. 63,93,000 in 1910-11. The increase was chiefly due to octroi. Payments rose from Rs. 58,56,000 to Rs. 63,85,000. Closing balances stood at Rs. 16,27,000 in 1909-10 and at Rs. 16,24,000 in 1910-11. Every fund opened and closed with a credit balance, but various towns came perilously near a deficit. Ráhon (Jullundur) with an income of Rs. 12,000 closed with a balance of Rs. 501. Hazro (Attock) with an income of Rs. 22,000 closed with a balance of Rs. 1,191. Among the notified areas Hidáyatpur (Gurgaon) with an income of Rs. 1,700 closed with a balance of Rs. 58. On the whole, however, the accounts of the municipalities show a decided improvement, and acknowledgments are due to the Local Fund auditors whose careful

inspections are in the main responsible for this. It is gratifying to notice the auditors' remarks that in Rámdás (Amritsar) and Fatehgarh (Gurdáspur) the accounts are well kept and personally supervised by members of the committees. At the same time the careless way in which the annual returns are submitted to Government is regrettable. Almost every statement has to be returned for correction. A little more care in preparation and an adequate check in the Deputy Commissioner's office would obviate the necessity for these trouble-some references.

The loan statement is almost blank. The Delhi municipal committee drew the first instalment of the loan of three lakhs which has been sanctioned for the extra-mural drainage scheme.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications:—

Census.—Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier, 1901, by H. A. Rose, I.C.S.

Births and Deaths.— *Sanitation.*— } Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab and Proceedings of the Sanitary Board for the year 1910.

Emigration.—Census Report, as above.

Medical Relief.—
- Notes on the Annual Statements of the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the Punjab for the year 1910.
- Report of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, for the year 1910.
- Report on the working of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum for the year 1910.
- Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Punjab, for the year 1910.

Vaccination.—Notes on Vaccination in the Punjab for the year 1910-11.

And in Statistics of British India, Part V.]

47. Details of Census.

171. A census was taken on the night of the 10th March, the results of which show the population of the Punjab to be 24,187,750 Of this total British districts account for 19,974,956 and Native States 4,212,794. The corresponding figures for the previous census were 24,754,735 ; 20,330,337 ; and 4,424,398 respectively. There has thus been a decrease in the population of the whole of the Punjab of 566,985 or 2·3 per cent., in the British districts of 355,381, or 1·7 per cent., and in the Native States of 211,604, or 4·8 per cent.

In the ordinary course a large growth of population might have been expected. Though in the first two years of the decade the harvests were distinctly poor, more particularly in the Delhi division, in 1904-05 a cycle of good years began, and has so far only been interrupted by one unfavourable season, in 1907-08. There has been a large extension of irrigation, mainly in the canal colonies, and the length of canals and distributaries has increased by 618 miles. Cultivation has also extended largely in the dry south-western districts. Prices of food grains and cotton have risen, and with the exception of short slack periods, trade was generally brisk throughout the decade. The means of communication have been greatly improved, and, to take one item alone, 1,019 miles have been added to the railways of the province.

On the other hand the state of the public health was lamentable. Leaving aside the ravages of famine during the first two years of the decade, the period was marked with losses from epidemics quite outweighing the gains due to the favourable conditions recited above, in so much that the deaths during the decade outnumbered the births by over 550,000. Malarial fever accounted for 4,503,924 deaths and plague for 1,980,964. Plague was present throughout the period, but nearly two-thirds of the deaths due to it occurred in 1907. Malaria was worst in 1908 and in the first three years of the decade. The disastrous earthquake of 1905 caused a loss of about 24,000 lives in the Kangra district alone.

A more detailed account of the census will appear in the report for next year, which is a decennial one ; for the census of 1901 reference should be made to pages 153—160 of the Report for the year 1901-02 and the Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, 1901.

48. Births and Deaths.

Birth and death rates.

172. The most noticeable features in the vital statistics of the year 1910 are the high birth-rate 42·7 *per mille*, the low death-rate 33·3, the exceptionally low fever mortality 17·1, the considerable excess of births over deaths 9·4, and, in contrast to all these favourable features, the rise in the mortality from plague, the death-rate from which was 6·7. These points serve to indicate the general healthiness of the year under report,—a healthiness marred only by the recrudescence of plague. The birth-rate is higher by 7·6 than that of 1909 and by 1·6 than the mean of the previous five years. The rise in the birth-rate is the natural sequence of the healthiness of the previous year and of that under report, and it represents the recovery of the people from the malaria epidemic of 1908 and from the scarcity of that and other recent years. The number of deaths registered in 1910 was 669,239, the resulting death-rate being 33·28 *per mille*. The death-rate of 1909 was 30·89, and the mean of the previous five years 45·64. It will be seen that while the death-rate of 1910 is 2·39 above that of the previous year, it is 12·36 below the quinquennial mean. Of this death-rate a little more than half (17·10) was caused by "fevers" and one-fifth (6·74) by plague.

Cholera.

173. Cholera was more widespread in 1910 than in 1909. Twenty-three districts were affected, including 47 towns and 305 villages. Once more Hardwár is reported to be the chief source of infection, and the improvement in the sanitation of Hardwár to which last year's report looked forward is, it seems, not yet complete. It is gratifying to notice that the prompt measures adopted by district officers did much to stop the spread of the disease. In all there were 2,131 deaths from cholera, of which 624 occurred in the Jullundur district.

Small-pox.

174. Once more the mortality from small-pox is the smallest on record, 0·15 *per mille*. Last year it was noticed that the death-rate from small-pox in rural circles was greater than in towns; this year it is the reverse, which is usually the case.

Plague.

175. The number of deaths from plague during 1910 amounted to 169,867. It is discouraging to note that after 13 years the scourge still rages so widely and that the mortality returns at the end of the year presaged still another visitation of considerable severity. The plague committee, however, which met in Simla in 1910 held it to be clearly established that plague preventive measures have been the means of saving a vast amount of life.

The principal measures on which reliance is now placed are inoculation, evacuation and rat destruction. The itinerations of the special staff of Plague Medical Officers are evidence to the people, even in the most remote villages, of the earnest desire of Government to assist them. For some years it has been the policy to supply every Medical Officer with portable medical and surgical equipment and a large amount of medical aid is by this means distributed throughout the province. The increase in the number of inoculations is satisfactory, and we have now quite a large staff of educated helpers chosen from the leaders of the people whose services have proved most useful.

Malaria.

176. The comparative freedom of the Punjab from malaria during 1910 has already been noticed. Infants under one year and old people above 60 are once more the principal victims. The low rate in the four large towns of Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Multán is gratifying, and it is especially matter for congratulation that the lowest rate of all—14·52—should obtain in Amritsar. The creation of a new post of Chief Malaria Officer marks another stage in the campaign against disease.

(See pages 153-60 of the Report for the year 1901-02 and the Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, 1901.)

49. Emigration and Immigration.

(There is nothing to report under this heading.)

50. Medical Relief.

177. The report for this year covers the triennial period 1908—1910. General.

One of the important features of 1908 was the severe epidemic of malaria throughout the province, particularly during the last quarter of the year. The years 1909 and 1910 were, on the whole, healthier, 1910 being distinctly more so than 1909 owing to the two great scourges of the autumn—malaria and dysentery—being less prevalent than usual. As a consequence, not only these diseases themselves, but affections consequent upon them, show a lessened incidence in the year's returns.

One of the results of the Imperial Malaria Conference of 1909 has been the appointment as Chief Malaria Medical Officer, Punjab, of Lieutenant-Colonel Adie, who has already collected much useful information.

The quinine distributing agency attached to the Inspector-General's office, and also the district quinine societies, first established in Gurdáspur, have done much good work.

The system introduced this year of recovering fees from patients who can afford to pay them is so clearly equitable that any temporary decrease of patients caused thereby, even if such has occurred, which is doubtful, may be accepted with equanimity.

It is satisfactory to record that the scheme for improving the rates of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was pushed through this year.

A new scheme was started during the year of throwing open the canal dispensaries in the districts of Ludhiána, Rohtak, Karnál and Lyallpur to the general public, the local bodies concerned contributing towards the extra cost involved. As time goes on, similar action will no doubt be taken in the case of all canal dispensaries, as the local bodies must sooner or later recognise the immense amount of benefit that will accrue to the public by this measure.

178. The results of the treatment afforded in the in-patient department in 1910 are most satisfactory. Out of the 75,202 patients admitted, 52,934 were discharged cured, and 12,996 relieved. The number discharged otherwise was 6,373. In the out-door department there has been a slight falling off in attendance during the triennium. In 1908 the number stood at 4,510,157, then fell to 4,433,816 in 1909 and in 1910 they only reached 4,222,251. Patient.

179. The total income of dispensaries amounted to Rs. 10,89,287 in 1910. Of this amount local bodies contributed Rs. 7,65,388. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,83,250. Income and Expenditure.

180. The number of persons treated during 1910 was 2,073, an increase of 136 over the figures of 1909. In addition 328 persons attended for advice, but did not undergo the treatment. The percentage of failures fell to 0·19, which is lower than it has been in any previous year. A sum of over Rs. 34,000 was received during the year in aid of the extension scheme. Waiting rooms, quarters for indigent patients, extensions to the laboratory and dog houses have been constructed. The Grange and Hardwick estates have been acquired, and accommodation for Indian noblemen, and for Indians of the middle class will be constructed on these sites. Pasteur Institute.

181. The daily average strength shows a small decline and stood at 631·89 in the year 1910. The year was an unhealthy one, there being a daily average of sick of 93·86 as against 75·01 in the previous year. The better arrangements rendered possible by the opening of the new hospital have, however, already effected an improvement in the general health of the inmates. Lunatic Asylum.

It is to be regretted that so far the efforts to secure the services of the members of some religious body for the male portion of the asylum have proved unsuccessful. Possibly when the large Salvation Army Industrial School for members of the criminal tribes is in full swing, some work for the more harmless lunatics may be found there.

Chemical Examiner.

182. The work of the Chemical Examiner's laboratory continues to expand. The number of cases rose from 1,528 to 1,632, and the number of articles examined from 4,149 to 4,405. Human poisoning cases rose from 466 to 523, but the use of arsenic continues to decrease owing to the more efficient administration of the Poisons Act and also because the people are beginning to learn that arsenic is one of the easiest detected poisons. On the other hand, the use of opium as a poison is increasing. The number of cases in which no indication of the poison suspected was given rose from 110 to 166. Such cases require careful consideration by the Police and Magistrates with a view to checking unnecessary references. Cattle poisoning cases decreased from 170 to 106. The majority of cases come from the Lahore and Ráwalpindi divisions, Ráwalpindi, Amritsar and Lahore heading the list in the order named. It is also noticeable that Amritsar, Ferozepore and Lahore are the three worst districts for human poisoning.

King Edward Memorial, Punjab.

183. At a public meeting held at Lahore in July 1910 it was formally decided that the Punjab Memorial to the late King Edward should take the form of a great central institution for medical relief and instruction, that a new and enlarged Medical College should be built, and the attacked hospitals—the Mayo, the Albert Victor, and the Lady Aitchison—should be expanded and improved. This project, propounded by the Lieutenant-Governor, in consultation with the leaders of the various communities, was accepted with enthusiasm throughout the province, and the subscriptions have reached the unprecedented total of over 15 lakhs of rupees, to which the Government of India has added a contribution of 10 lakhs. A Provincial Committee was appointed to carry out the scheme with the Hon'ble Sir Arthur H. S. Reid, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab, as President. An Executive Committee, thoroughly representative of the different communities and of the principal subscribers to the Memorial, was appointed by the Provincial Committee with full power to work out the details of the scheme. Major D. W. Sutherland, I.M.S., Principal, Medical College, Lahore, prepared a scheme which was considered at several meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Sub-Committees. This scheme, with certain modifications, was passed by the end of the year under report.

The following is a summary of Major Sutherland's scheme:—

	Estimated cost.
	Rs.
1. Anatomy Department Extensions	6,000
2. Materia Medica Department alterations	5,000
3. Cold Storage and P. M. Block	35,000
4. Research Institute	2,57,418
5. New Medical College	2,12,286
6. New House Surgeons' and servants' quarters ...	1,00,000
7. New Nurses' Home	1,00,000
8. Mayo Hospital Extension	5,86,914
9. Albert Victor Hospital Extension	56,518
10. Students' Hostel	1,50,000
Total ...	15,09,136
Services	3,00,000
Equipment for college and hospitals	1,00,000
Total ...	19,09,136
Cost of land acquisition, say	5,48,000
Total ...	24,57,136

The Executive Committee recommended that a large block of family and private wards for Indians be built. This was incorporated in the scheme, and

accordingly it may not be possible to include a Students' Hostel in the scheme, but much depends on the cost of land acquisition. Under the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor the Committee proceeded with caution in the matter of acquiring sites, especially as it was hoped that the Veterinary College site would be made available for Memorial buildings; but in February the site of the present beef market and surrounding properties was acquired for Rs. 1,41,660, and three other properties to the west of the Hospitals were notified in the *Punjab Gazette* of 15th March 1911. By the end of the year under report contributions amounting to Rs. 13,88,354-6-0 had been promised, out of which Rs. 8,03,340-0-11 had been collected. Of this amount Rs. 1,41,660 had been paid out for land acquisition, while Rs. 6,50,000 was in fixed deposit with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

51. Sanitation.

Sanitary Board.

184. The constitution of the Sanitary Board was the same as in recent years until towards the end of the year, when the 2nd Financial Commissioner was appointed President in place of the 1st as formerly.

The principal allotments made during the year comprised Rs. 21,000 for the acquisition of *dhabs* at Amritsar, Rs. 17,700 for the Lyallpur Agricultural College, Rs. 10,000 for the combined municipal and cantonment water-supply at Dharmsála. Of the grant of one lakh-and-a-half at the disposal of the Board, a balance of Rs. 1,22,789 remained unexpended on December 31st, 1910.

Sanitary works.

185. The work of constructing the water-supply reservoir on the mound near the Ferozepore Road at Lahore has been completed and the new main laid on the roads commanded by it. Progress was made with the sullage disposal works at Amritsar. The suburban drainage works at Delhi have advanced considerably. It is now proposed to let the storm water run into the river instead of the Bela. The Multán drainage works were completed. The experiment of sinking tubes at the Handesara head works (Ambála) promise the requisite increase in the water-supply. Work on the intra-mural drainage scheme for Gujrát is in progress. A rough project is under preparation for furnishing the Siálkot municipality with an independent water-supply. In order to save the heavy cost of compensation for land on the catchment area of the new Simla water works, a scheme for efficient filtration in addition to the rough filtration at the head works has been approved.

The question of rewards for improved village sanitation is a subject not yet fully appreciated by village communities, and is dependent largely upon the exertions of Deputy Commissioners and Civil Surgeons. Year after year it is noticed that not much was done by village communities to improve the sanitation of their villages, and, though prizes were offered, they could not be awarded as they had not been earned. Among the difficulties in the way are the want of organization in villages and the customary right of agriculturists to collect manure upon common land in which the village wells are ordinarily situated.

52. Vaccination.

186. The report for the year is for the period 1908-09 to 1910-11. The total number of primary vaccinations fell from 1,828,774 in the previous triennium to 1,677,392. The effects of malaria and plague are clearly traceable in the low figures in 1908-09 and 1909-10, but the recovery in the last year of the period when they amounted to 632,094 is a satisfactory sign, showing an increase in the birth-rate due to more healthy conditions and increased prosperity and showing that the staff responded to the altered circumstances.

Revaccinations amounted to 416,349 as compared with 332,967 in the previous three years. This is gratifying in view of the reluctance of uneducated people to submit to this useful operation, which they fear they may

incapacitate them from their ordinary labour for a time. The suspicion that revaccination may be plague inoculation in disguise accounts to a certain extent for this reluctance.

The aggregate cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,21,076, or practically the same as last year. The cost of each successful vaccination was two annas and ten pies.

The experiment of house-to-house vaccination continues, but seems to be in many places unpopular. There may be a future before it in towns and large villages where the circumstances are favourable, but further experience is needed before any definite conclusion can be arrived at. The system saves the people time and trouble, but is not so efficient from the point of view of economising the time of the vaccinator, and it is understood that a very general objection exists on the part of the people to the visiting of their houses by the vaccinators.

The attention paid to vaccination by the Native States has been satisfactory : the high standard attained in Patiala may be specially commended.

The work of the Vaccine Institute has been on the whole satisfactory, and a scheme for its improvement has been drawn up and is under the consideration of Government. It is hoped that when the accommodation has been improved the quality of the lymph prepared will also be more satisfactory in its strength and keeping qualities.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

[For detailed information see the Punjab Education Report for 1910-11 and Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.]

53. General System of Public Instruction.

(See paragraphs 616-35 of the report of 1901-02.)

54. Education.

General statistics.

187. There was a decrease of eight in the number of public institutions, which amounted in all to 4,343. The private institutions in existence were 2,035 in number, or 53 more than last year.

Including schools of all kinds the percentage of scholars to the estimated population of school-going age has risen in the case of boys from 17·39 to 18·17 and in that of girls from 3·12 to 3·51.

The total educational expenditure has risen from Rs. 54,43,382 to Rs. 60,57,056. There is again a very large increase from fees, which now defray more than one quarter of the total expenditure.

Fee receipts in Government institutions alone increased by Rs. 62,184. More was spent from district funds on the maintenance of schools, but less on buildings. From municipal funds more was spent under all headings, except furniture and scholarships.

Of the amount spent from public funds on the upkeep of institutions for general education, Rs. 1,14,613 were spent on Arts Colleges, Rs. 7,72,234 on secondary schools, and Rs. 8,55,574 on primary schools. Secondary schools, however, include vernacular middle schools, which are the source of supply of primary school teachers. Indirect expenditure is more difficult to apportion, but it is clear that the bulk of the cost of inspection (Rs. 2,80,432) is incurred on account of primary schools, while in the case of buildings secondary schools have perhaps a slight advantage. In any case the expenditure, direct and indirect, on primary schools is disproportionately low.

Controlling agencies.

188. A number of district boards have reduced their expenditure on education, in some cases by substantial amounts. While any interference with the discretion of the boards in the matter of apportioning their expenditure is to be deprecated, it may perhaps be urged, in view of the importance which the question of extending elementary education is assuming, that there should be no reduction of former expenditure on this object, unless special circumstances necessitating economy have occurred.

The general cessation of activity in opening primary schools may, however, be quite simply explained. The special recurring grant made by the Government of India in 1905 is now fully utilised in the maintenance of existing schools and the cost of any further increase has to be met from the limited resources of the boards, which are also being drawn upon to provide higher pay for teachers. Until another large grant is made from imperial or provincial funds, it is to be feared that there will be little appreciable addition to the number of board primary schools.

Collegiate Education.

189. *University.*—The prinicipal change during the year was the shifting of the dates of all examinations, except the Entrance, from March to May, with a view to securing a longer cold weather session for college lecturing and making it possible for the University year to terminate at the commencement of the summer vacation.

Arts Colleges.—The number of students rose by 248 to 2,270. This was partly due to the opening of the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, in May 1910.

The year generally was one of steady development. The income from fees, it may be noted, rose by Rs. 34,236 and that from endowments by Rs. 14,852.

Secondary Schools (Boys).

190. One new high school (at Sialkot) and three middle schools have been added. The attendance again showed a large increase: in the Lahore division alone there was an increase of 2,243. Expenditure has risen generally, but the rise in fees has been more than proportionate, and less has been spent from provincial funds. Fees defrayed a percentage of the expenditure varying from 42 in Delhi to 55 in Multán. The number of trained teachers is gradually increasing; in Government schools, however, a slight decline is noticeable, which may be due to the poor prospects offered in Government service. The direct method of teaching English is gaining in favour, and more attention is being paid to science and drawing: in two cases subscriptions have been voluntarily given by the people for the purpose of instituting special science courses in Government schools.

Primary Schools (Boys).

191. Omitting the figures for European schools there was a decrease of 25 institutions, accompanied by a rise of 6,030 in the number of pupils. The poor quality of the teaching is a weak point in the schools, and an obstacle to the spread of education: parents are disinclined to send their children to school when the teacher does not command their confidence. At the present time only half of the teachers in primary schools are trained men, and the qualifications of many of the others are meagre. The number of trained teachers increased only by 47 during the year, in spite of the larger outturn from Normal Schools, so that there is apparently a leakage of teachers into other callings. The course for rural schools has gained in popularity, but *bahi khata* and accounts, which are among the special features of the course, are not well taught as yet. Some manual instruction is frequently advocated for primary schools, but apart from other considerations the lack of qualified teachers would be an obstacle to its introduction. A few school gardens are, however, kept up. General complaint is made as to the condition of the school houses, many of which are lent or rented buildings unsuitable for school purposes. In Ambála the school committees have been entrusted with the repairing of buildings, an experiment which is said to have worked well, and which might advantageously be tried elsewhere.

Training of teachers.

192. The number of students in the Central Training College—213—was the highest on record, and the examination results were excellent, except in gymnastics. It is satisfactory to note that there was a marked increase in the number of graduates in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular class, and an improvement in the qualifications of the candidates generally. Algebra and Euclid were omitted from the Normal Schools' course in order to give time for instruction in arithmetic by indigenous methods. Other changes have since been made with the view of making the instruction as simple and practical as possible.

Technical and Special Institutions.

193. The province is fortunate in possessing an exceptional variety of institutions for imparting professional or special education. Of these the Mayo School of Art, the Railway Technical School, certain institutions for clerical training, and the Engineering School are under the immediate control of the Education Department.

The Mayo School of Art, with 229 students, had a busy year, the amount of special work executed outside the ordinary school course (including the preparation of the design, canopy, &c., for the amphitheatre at the Delhi Darbar) being strong testimony to the estimation in which the school is held.

Female Education.

194. Ten new schools have been added, but in Jullundur city five branch schools have been amalgamated in a central school so that the net increase is five, while the number of scholars has risen by 1,103. The need of trained teachers for kindergarten work in the infant classes of city schools is much felt. Drawing is becoming popular. The needle work shown by the teachers trained by the Lahore Normal School was very good indeed.

European Education.

195. There has been little change in the number of schools or pupils, but the closing of the Middle Department of the Delhi Station School, following the example of the Lahore Railway School last year, is noteworthy as a sign of the tendency to send elder children to boarding schools in the hills. Among changes of system introduced during the year may be mentioned the reallotment of salary grants, an abridgment and simplification of statistical forms, and the limitation of primary scholarships to pupils of the poorer classes.

196. The number of Muhammadans under instruction shows a satisfactory increase, and the total number of Muhammadan pupils is not far short of that of Hindus. There is a marked disproportion, however, of Muhammadan students in the higher stages of education and in professional colleges. Education of Muhammadans.

55. Literature and the Press.

197. The number of publications received for registration increased largely, and amounted to 1,408 as compared with 1,191 in the previous year. The main increase is under the head of Punjabi books, of which 458 were published, or 159 more than in 1909. Five hundred and ninety-seven works were in Urdu, 107 were bi-lingual, 82 in Hindi, 80 in English. Of the total number 1,144 were original works. Literature.

Under 'Art' there are only two books, one on freehand drawing for schools and the other a pamphlet on music. A Siálkot firm has published a number of animal and plant charts for schools. As noticed last year, the printing, binding and illustrations of books are gradually improving.

Four more biographies appeared; as usual some of them are lives of saints, mostly Sufi Muhammadans. Such books, however, are going out of fashion and in their place lives of national heroes are coming into vogue. Muhammadan authors have produced lives of the friends and companions of their Prophet and those of Buali Sena, Aurangzeb, Zebunnisa, Wazir Sadulla Khan and Sir Sayad Ahmad. The Sikh heroes have their deeds chronicled in the "Punjabi Surma" and in the life of Hari Singh, Nalwa, the Marshal Ney of the Punjab in the times of Ranjit Singh. Hindu heroines are pictured by the prolific writer Babu Sheo Brat Lal—Sachchi Mataen, Hamari Mataen, Hindu Mataen, Chittor ki Ranian and Hindu heroes in such books as Mararshi Narada, Bhisham Pitamah, Goswami Tulsi Das and Ram Mohan Rai.

The number of dramas is more than double that of last year. A Rewári printer has published the well-known stories of Padmavat, Nehal Dey and Bakawali in a dramatised form. These are represented in villages on festive occasions such as Holi and Dusehra.

Novels have also very largely increased. The historical novel is well represented. The Intiqam goes back to the times of Husain, the martyr of Karbala, describing scenes of Arab life in the early caliphate. Some Punjabi novels are exclusively religious, narrating cases of conversion to Sikhism. The historical works include several summaries intended for school pupils. An Amritsar firm published two compilations relating to early Muhammadan history, one relating to the ancient Arabs and the other to three famous ministers of the Caliph Harun-ur-Rashid. Muhammadans have always evinced interest in historical research and their works testify to their continued interest. It can hardly be said that novels have improved in literary merit. The original stories compare unfavourably with the translations.

Forty-nine medical works are published, and as usual a large number of books on social reform.

The production of verse was exceptionally great, a large number dealing with the lives of popular heroes and heroines such as Hir Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwal, Sassi Punnu and Mirza Saibhan. The hymns of religious sects and songs from dramas are popular. Satires on men and manners and criticism of social and religious abuses find expression in verse. One adventurous poet turns orthography and etymology into rhyme. Poetry thus retains its hold on authors and readers although the quality of many of their effusions leaves much to be desired.

The output of books of a seditious character has been checked, while on the other hand several prose and verse pamphlets on the advantages of British rule have been published.

The number of religious works is 235 and is higher than that of any other section of literature except poetry. Religion and poetry are frequently combined and works of this nature are much appreciated in the Punjab. The new critical spirit in religion, which is dissatisfied with dogmas, is represented in such Hindu works as Qanun Karm by Pandit Bishan Das, Budh Dharm aur Hindu Dharm ka Mel, Ruhani Adarsh, &c. Sikhism is expounded in a series

of lectures in a book entitled Gurumat Sambandhi Vyakhyan and Muhammadanism in Al-khutabat-ul-Ahmadiya.

Newspapers.

198. There were 247 newspapers published during 1910. Of these 38 were published in English, 1 in English, Persian and Urdu, 178 in Urdu, 1 in Urdu-Roman, 1 in Urdu-Pashtu, 9 in Hindi, and 19 in Gurmukhi. Four English, 1 Roman-Urdu, 2 Hindi, 2 Gurmukhi and 21 Urdu newspapers were started, and 2 English, 1 Hindi, 1 Gurmukhi and 21 Urdu newspapers ceased to exist during the year, leaving a balance of 222. Three papers were published quarterly, 121 monthly, 31 twice a month, 4 three times a month, 78 weekly, 3 twice a week, 1 thrice a week and 7 daily.

Press Prosecutions and Warnings.

199. No press prosecutions were launched during 1910.

The following papers were warned during the year:—

The "Musalman," the "Hadis" and the "Hidayat" were warned for publishing articles offensive to Aryas; the "Hidayat," having continued to write objectionable articles, was subsequently called upon to furnish security under section 8 (2) of the Press Act and thereupon ceased to exist.

The Muhammadan "Mujaddad" and "Hunter," on one side and the Arya "Arjun" on the other, having indulged in scurrilous and indecent articles reflecting upon each other's community, were all warned; the "Mujaddad", having continued to write offensively, was subsequently called upon to furnish security under section 8 (2) of the Press Act, and then terminated its existence.

The "Arya Musafir" and "Parkash" were both warned for publishing writings offensive to Muhammadans.

The "Punjab Advocate" received a warning for having published a grossly exaggerated account of frontier tribal raids and other articles calculated to offend Muhammadan susceptibilities.

The keeper of the Sewak Machine Press was warned for printing a pamphlet entitled "Takarir-i-Ajit" written by Lal Chand, Falak, which was proscribed by the Punjab Government under section 12 (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910. The proprietor of the Hindustan Press received a similar warning for having printed a pamphlet entitled "Nara-i-Haidari," which contained an attack upon the Muhammadan religion.

The keeper of the "Rajput Printing Works" was also warned for printing a document purporting to be a challenge from a sweeper to certain Muhammadan gentlemen.

56. Literary Societies.

(See report for 1901-02. The subject will not be dealt with again till 1911-12).

57. Arts and Sciences.

Lahore Museum.

Antiquities.

200. The additions to the archæological section include among other articles an inscribed stone from Harípur, Kángra district, recording the construction of stairs to a gate near Harípur by Ananta Devi, the Queen of Prakas Chand. It also gives the genealogy of the Guleria Chiefs. Some interesting banners were also obtained for the Lamaistic section; one in particular which represents Padmasambhava, who converted Tibet to Buddhism, is a masterpiece of Tibetan art. A case was started this year for the accommodation of Muhammadan antiquities. There are very few specimens at present, but it is hoped more will be secured gradually.

Art and manufactures.

201. Several purchases were made at the Allahabad exhibition. Some progress has been made with the Punjab Portrait Gallery; pictures of Raja Sarup Singh of Jind, Baba Khem Singh Bedi, Diwan Adjodya Parshad and Nawab Bahawal Khan III of Baháwalpur have been added as well as portraits of six of the most famous Mughal Emperors. A rearrangement has been carried out of the musical instruments.

Raw product section.

202. The specimens of woods have been labelled and arranged as have those of the Punjab cottons, oils and oilseeds, rices, pulses, fibres, &c.

Natural history.

203. A large number of new birds have been added and an attempt made to show some of the birds in such a way as to show their natural habits.

Finance.

204. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,787 as compared with Rs. 14,918 in 1909-10.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Detailed information on the subject of this chapter will be found in the following publications :—Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1910-11 ; Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1911.]

58. Archæology.

Hindu and Buddhist monuments.

205. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the preservation of the Hindu and Buddhist monuments was Rs. 687-0-3. Of this sum, Rs. 34-0-10 was spent on special repairs to the ruined old temple in the Núrpur Fort, and Rs. 106 for putting up notice boards on the ancient sites of the Kapál Mochan temples and Raja Karan ka Qila in the Ambála and Karnál districts, respectively. The rest was spent in annual repairs on various monuments.

Progress was made with the preparation of the list of ancient monuments in the Punjab, operations being confined to the Kángra district. The scheme contemplates the recording of a full account of the history of each monument, the legends connected with them, and notes on their architectural and artistic features and inscriptions. It is a task which will have to be spread over a number of years.

Publications.

206. The publications of the year include an account of the tile mosaics of the Lahore Fort, illustrated by seven page plates in colours and eight monochrome plates, which appeared in the Journal of Indian Art and Industry.

Muhammadan and British monuments.

207. The conservation of the Hayat Bakhsh Garden in the fort at Delhi was practically completed. The original garden was buried some 3 feet under débris, which was cleared away and the old causeways renewed. The diversion of the Delhi-Gurgaon road, which formerly ran right through the group of ruins adjoining the Qutb, is now complete, and an archæological area is being formed which will result in the safe keeping of the monuments. The conservation of the Motti-ki-Masjid near Mubarikpur has been carried out. Built in 1488 A.D. during the reign of Sikandar Shah Lodi, the mosque is a good example of that period. Some urgent repairs were carried out to the tombs of Rukn-i-Alàm and Shams-i-Tabrez at Multán. A memorial was erected to mark the site of the black mango tree near which was fought the third battle of Pánipat in 1761 A.D. The Takht-i-Akbari at Kalanaur in Gurdáspur, where Akbar was crowned Emperor of Hindustán, has been enclosed with a simple post and chain fence, and fence and a tablet in English and Urdu records one of the most important events in Mughal history. The principal work at the Fort Lahore has been the strengthening of the old wood beams carrying the ornamental lath and plaster ceiling of the Shish Mahal. It has also been decided that the Military authorities will evacuate, as soon as accommodation can be made available, a number of buildings of archæological interest in the Fort.

A number of exhibits were acquired for the Delhi Museum, and the collection of pictures promises to become a fine one.

Publications.

208. These include conservation notes on Lahore, Chiniot, Jhang, Karnál, Delhi and notes on the Shah Burj, Delhi Fort and the Diwan-i-Am, Lahore Fort.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

59. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

[See page 189 of the report for the year 1901-02. The Bishop of Lahore also exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the Persian Gulf.]

60. Ecclesiastical.

209. The various ecclesiastical institutions were noticed in the report for the year 1901-02. In the current year grants-in-aid were given by the Government of India for the following purposes :—an installtion of gas-lighting in the new Presbyterian Church at Ráwalpindi, for the renewal of articles of service in St. Michael's Church at Jutogh, and for additions and repairs to a building attached to the Anglican Church at Hissar. The Local Government sanctioned additional staff for the new cemetery at Simla and gave a grant of Rs. 2,500 for the extension of the cemetery at Dagshai, and one of Rs. 200 for altering the position of the organ in St. James' Church in order to bring into view a Mutiny memorial tablet in that church. At the request of the Manager of the North-Western Railway, the Railway cemetery at Adamwahan, which had been badly damaged by the extraordinary floods of 1906, was repaired and its future maintenance undertaken from Provincial revenues.

The most noteworthly feature of the year was the institution, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, of a second Archdeacon for the Diocese of Lahore. At Mattins in the Cathedral at Lahore on Sunday, the 18th December 1910, the Bishop of Lahore installed the first incumbent of the post, the Revd. Ihsanullah, of the Church Missionary Society in charge of the Jhang Bar Mission, as Archdeacon of Delhi.

61. Stationery.

210. The Punjab Administration draws its supply of stationery from the Calcutta Stores. The value of stationery issued to officers in the Punjab during the year aggregated Rs. 2,47,305 as against Rs. 2,26,738 in the previous year,—cost of printing paper Rs. 1,25,391 and office stationery including padlocks Rs. 1,21,914 against Rs. 1,27,626 and Rs. 99,112, respectively, last year.

62. Punjab Government Press.

211. The following statement compares the income and expenditure with the value of work turned out during the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 :—

Income.		Expenditure.		Value of work turned out.	
1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,902	25,027	1,95,818	1,94,646	1,22,895	1,34,447

The income of the Press during the year under report was Rs. 25,027 as against Rs. 21,902 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,94,646 against Rs. 1,95,818 in 1909-10. The cost of work done by the Contractors for Government Printing for departments and offices during 1910-11 was Rs. 54,492 as against Rs. 67,566.